THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg Man. *August 9, 1916* *$1.50 per Year*

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Order direct from this advertisement or write for catalog of information. High quality. Satisfaction guaranteed. The quality of every article we sell is of a character to make it a worthy value at the price. Our prices are strictly wholesale, and the lowest—when quality is considered. To get the best for what you pay is what you want. We give you the best at the lowest known prices. We can save you money by selling you supplies which will prove their value by the lasting qualities and the good service they give.

Endless Canvas Drive Belts

Our "Reliable" Belts are the heaviest and most durable offered. They are made of full weight 32-oz. duck. Every belt is guaranteed.

30 ft., 5 in. x 4-ply	$ 6.50	120 ft., 8 in. x 4-ply	$40.00
30 ft., 6 in. x 4-ply	8.55	120 ft., 8 in. x 5-ply	46.25
40 ft., 7 in. x 4-ply	12.50	150 ft., 7 in. x 5-ply	52.00
60 ft., 6 in. x 4-ply	15.75	150 ft., 8 in. x 4-ply	48.50
100 ft., 7 in. x 4-ply	28.50	150 ft., 8 in. x 5-ply	58.25
100 ft., 7 in. x 5-ply	35.00	150 ft., 8 in. x 6-ply	68.50
100 ft., 8 in. x 4-ply	34.50	160 ft., 8 in. x 5-ply	64.75
100 ft., 8 in. x 5-ply	40.00	160 ft., 8 in. x 6-ply	72.50
120 ft., 7 in. x 4-ply	34.00	160 ft., 9 in. x 6-ply	85.00
120 ft., 7 in. x 5-ply	41.00		

EVERY BELT GUARANTEED

Endless Rubber Drive Belts

We offer this Belt to the Thresherman on its merits, as there is no better endless rubber belt made. The kind of a Belt mostly sold with new threshing outfits. Our price saves you at least one-third. They are made of the best of materials and workmanship. We guarantee these Belts to give good service, and to stand up under a load as long as any endless rubber Threshers' Belt manufactured.

100 ft., 7 in. x 5-ply	$47.50	150 ft., 7 in. x 5-ply	$69.50
120 ft., 7 in. x 5-ply	55.00	150 ft., 8 in. x 4-ply	65.00
120 ft., 8 in. x 5-ply	64.50	150 ft., 8 in. x 5-ply	79.50
160 ft., 9 in. x 5-ply	89.50		

Telegraph Us When in a Hurry We Will Ship Next Train

Leather Belting in Cut Lengths

AGRICULTURAL STANDARD LEATHER BELTING

Width, inches	1	1¼	1½	2	2½	3	4
Price per foot	12c	16c	18c	24c	30c	35c	45c

EXTRA LEATHER BELTING

No. 5B6—Fully equal to the grades offered by other concerns at higher prices.

Width, inches	1½	2	2½	3	3½	4	4½	5	6
Price per foot	20c	30c	32c	38c	42c	50c	55c	65c	75c

Hi-Power Friction Surface Rubber Belting

It is especially adapted for wind stackers and feeder belts, or where a good belting is needed for hard service.

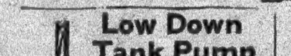
No. 5B10—Four-ply Friction Surface Rubber Belting.

Width, inches	2	2½	3	3½	4	4½	5	6
Price per foot	18c	24c	28c	32c	38c	42c	47c	55c

No. 5B11—Five ply Friction Surface Rubber Belting.

Width, inches	3	3½	4	4½	5	6	7	8
Price per foot	35c	40c	45c	50c	58c	65c	75c	85c

Raw Hide Lace Leather Cut or in Sides



Cut ¼, ⅜ or ½-inch. Per lb. $1.20
In sides. Per lb. 1.05

Low Down Tank Pump

The old reliable, never fail pump. The one to give you real service. Shipped complete with strainer, wrench, etc. Price each $6.25

Suction Hose

Genuine Red Jacket wire-lined hose. Heavy and lasting. 2-inch inside diameter.
20-foot length. Price $ 8.00
25-foot length. Price 10.00

Rubber Belting in Cut Lengths

STANDARD BRAND RUBBER BELTING

All 2 and 3-inch is 3-ply, other sizes are 4-ply.

Width, inches	1½	2	2½	3	3½	4	4½	5	6
Price per foot	7c	9c	11c	13c	17c	20c	22c	25c	30c

PREMIER BRAND RUBBER BELTING

No. 5B8—All sizes 4-ply.

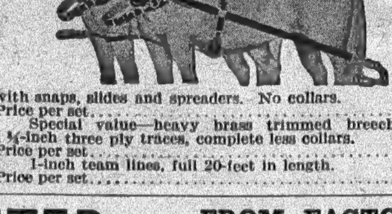
Width, inches	1½	2	3	3½	4	4½	5	6	7	8
Price per foot	12c	15c	18c	22c	25c	28c	30c	35c	42c	48c

EXTRA QUALITY THREE-TINE HAY FORKS.

The fork you want for pitching. Three 12-inch tines. Strapped and riveted; riveted through tang and ferrule. Selected handles. 4 or 4½-foot long. Price each $0.65
Price per dozen 7.00

"Elgin" Double Team Harness

$32.50



The greatest value ever offered at the price. Brass and Japanned trimming. Heavy bridles, 1½-inch three-ply ring or straight through traces; heavy back pads and belly bands; 1½-inch breast straps and martingales; 1-inch full length lines, back-strap and cruppers. Complete with snaps, slides and spreaders. No collars. Price per set $32.50

Special value—heavy brass trimmed breeching harness, with 1½-inch three ply traces, complete less collars. Price per set 48.50

1-inch team lines, full 20-feet in length. Price per set 4.75

Stitched Canvas Belting, Cut Lengths

No. 5B3—Four-ply Stitched Canvas Belting.

Width, inches	1½	2	2½	3	3½	4	4½	5	6
Price per foot	8c	10c	12c	15c	16c	17c	18c	20c	25c

No. 5B4—Five-ply Stitched Canvas Belting.

Width inches	4	4½	5	6	7	8	9
Price per foot	22c	25c	28c	30c	35c	40c	45c

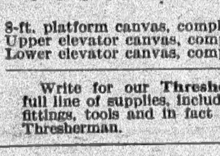
Extra Heavy Steel Barrels

Will stand all kinds of rough handling in shipping and in general use on the farm. Guaranteed as per Railway Specifications. Weight, 83 pounds. Price each $6.25

Castor Machine Oil. Per gal. 28c
Harvester Oil. Per gal. 32c
Steam Cylinder Oil. Per gal. 39c
Gasoline Engine Oil. Per gal. 34c
(These prices apply only when shipment is made in steel drums.)

Conveyor Canvases for Binders

ORDER AT ONCE



Well made of heavy duck; hardwood slats, and guaranteed to fit the binder for which they are intended equally as well as the original, providing that you give us the correct information when ordering. Give name and number of binder and size and number of canvas if possible.

6-ft. platform canvas, complete $4.75
7-ft. platform canvas, complete 5.25
8-ft. platform canvas, complete 5.75
Upper elevator canvas, complete 3.85
Lower elevator canvas, complete 4.25

Write for our Threshers' Supply Catalog. We carry a full line of supplies, including above lines, and all packing, engine fittings, tools and in fact everything used by the Farmer or the Thresherman.

C. S. JUDSON CO. LIMITED FROM FACTORY TO FARM Winnipeg, Canada

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A pink notice attached to this page shows that your renewal is due. We hope you have enjoyed The Guide and that you will send us $1.50 for your renewal at once, using the blank coupon and the addressed envelope which will also be enclosed. We always give several weeks' notice so that subscribers will have plenty of time to forward their renewals and not miss any copies of The Guide. We cannot supply back copies of The Guide, so we hope you will not delay in sending your renewal. When requesting a change of address, please give us three weeks' notice. If the date of the address label on your Guide is not changed within a month after you send your renewal, please notify us at once. It is always safer to send your money by postal or express money orders. Mail your $1.50 today.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"
A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.

The Guide is the only paper in Canada that is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

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No discount for time or space on any class of advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." No advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, mining stock, or extravagantly worded real estate will be accepted. We believe, thru careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR

New Prices August 1, 1916

The following prices for Ford Cars will be effective on and after August 1st, 1916

Chassis - - -	$450.00
Runabout - - -	475.00
Touring Car - -	495.00
Coupelet - - -	695.00
Town Car - -	780.00
Sedan - - - -	890.00

f. o. b. Ford, Ontario

These prices are positively guaranteed against any reduction before August 1st, 1917, but there is no guarantee against an advance in price at any time

Ford Motor Company of Canada
Limited
Ford, Ontario

HOME CANNING EMPHASIZED

"The High Cost of Living." Familiar phrase, isn't it, and it seems rather remarkable that it should be so familiar in Western Canada where we can grow so many different kinds of crops that enter into our daily bill of fare. The fact is, however, that during eleven months in the year we are importing and eating canned peas, beans and other vegetables, while during the season of our garden productions we have, or easily could have, enough surplus of these things to last for the balance of the year, if we only learn to preserve that surplus properly.

MISS R. M. ATKINSON
who has been appointed demonstrator in canning before the Boys' and Girls' Clubs of Manitoba

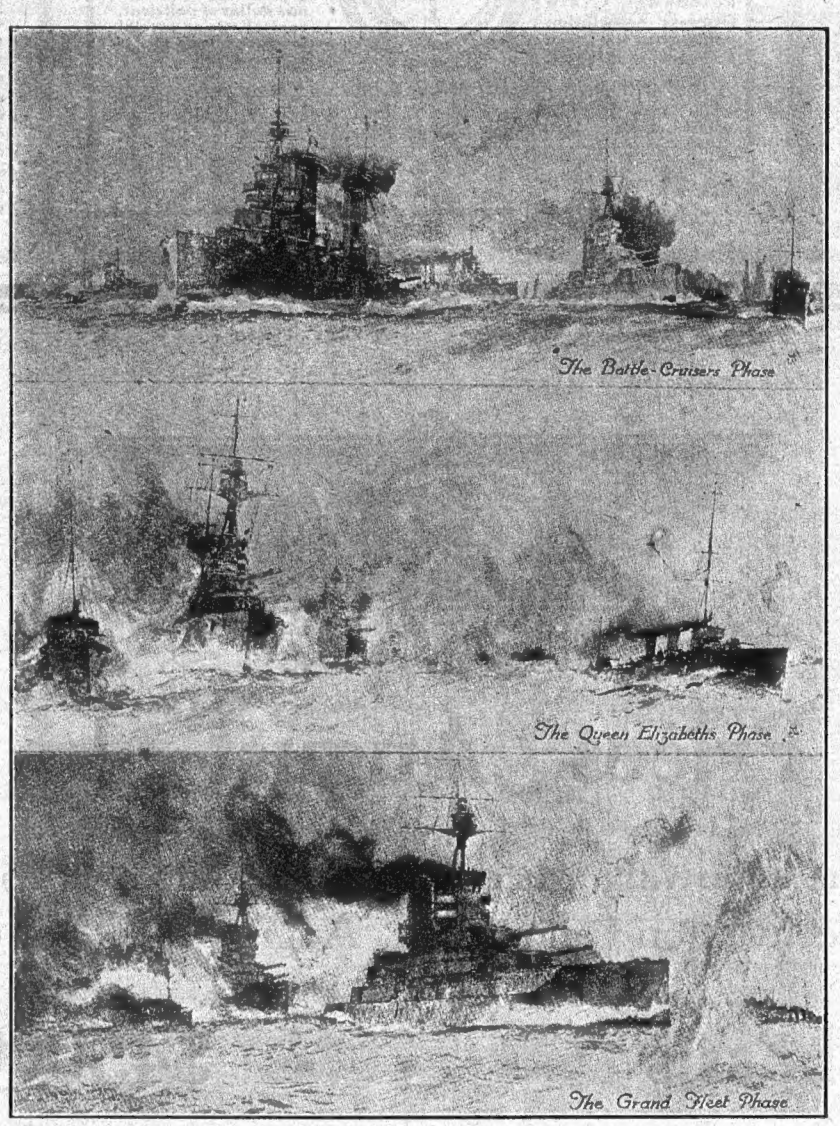
The superintendent of the Boys' and Girls' Club work in Manitoba is confident that he can harness up the spare energy and enthusiasm of that very energetic and enthusiastic movement to the problem of home canning in such a way as to affect the cost of living somewhat. There are now almost 12,000 members of boys' and girls' clubs in Manitoba, and they are just about the busiest lot of people in the province. This year almost all these boys and girls are engaged in again raising some high class poultry from eggs supplied them. Next year the emphasis will be placed on the farm garden, and with it the problem of disposing of the surplus production will receive special attention.

Canning Slogan

The slogan for the clubs will be a can of vegetables and a can of fruit for every family for every day in the year, but it is not expected that the boys and girls are going to stop here. It is expected that after supplying their own needs they will put on the market an article that by reason of the care exercised in growing, picking and canning will be superior to the commercial article. Every can will be labelled with the special club's label after they have been inspected and certified to as being up to standard in every particular. In this work the best success has been obtained when the Departments of Agriculture and Education have co-operated, and during the coming year both departments will be back of the Extension Service Department of the college in popularizing the movement.

Demonstrator Appointed

To this end Miss R. M. Atkinson will give practical demonstrations and instructions in school rooms, halls and lecture rooms thruout Manitoba on the most up-to-date methods to follow in making this branch of boys' and girls' club work a success. Miss Atkinson is well fitted for this particular work. After teaching for three years in the Manitoba rural schools, she became a member of the first class to complete the special domestic science course for teachers at the Agricultural College, and since then has been a member of the Winnipeg Public School teaching staff. She is at present taking special work at Columbia University, New York, on canning and preserving. Here the results of two years of experiments carried on by the U.S. Department of Agriculture especially for the boys' and girls' clubs is being placed at the disposal of the students, and will in turn be available for the boys and girls of Manitoba, as well as the older members of the community who are interested in providing vegetables from their own gardens for the entire year.



By courtesy of the Graphic, London, Eng.

According to Lord Selborne, the battle in the North Sea resolved itself into four phases. Three are illustrated above, namely, the Battle Cruiser phase, the Queen Elizabeth phase and the Grand Fleet phase. The fourth and final phase was the pursuit of the German fleet by our light cruisers and destroyers.

TRAINING WOUNDED SOLDIERS

The problem of caring for returned soldiers who have done their bit and have been honorably discharged as medically unfit for active service is receiving a great deal of attention at the present time. From the beginning of the war it was recognized that every man offering his body to defend our cause should have compensation for any injury his body might suffer in the carrying out of that task.

The original scale of pensions was ridiculously low and after considerable agitation the Parliamentary Committee authorized to look into this matter suggested an increased rate of pensions which is now in force. Something more than a pension, however, is required to restore an injured man to his place as an active and useful member of the community. The Military Hospitals and Convalescent Homes Commission has given the matter of functional re-education and vocational re-education for returned soldiers a great deal of consideration. Steps have been taken to organize the training required for a man to become proficient in a new vocation in many parts of the country and a Parliamentary Committee in charge of these matters decided that the cost, not only of pensions and artificial limbs, but also of this vocational training should be paid by the Dominion Government.

Provinces Co-operate

In a report recently published the Military Hospitals and Convalescent Homes Commission states that it has received the assurance of the active co-operation of the provinces and various municipalities in carrying out the work already referred to. Technical schools, agricultural colleges and other public institutions have agreed to receive disabled men for training and many offers have also been received from private commercial establishments to provide training and subsequent employment when the men have become proficient. The period of training for a new vocation will vary according to the previous education and industrial ability of each individual. The cost of tuition will vary in consequence and also owing to the fact that in many cases the tuition will be free or the fees nominal. Of course, either training will be free to the man in all cases. If there is any charge it will be paid by the Dominion Government.

The Commission has already made a start in providing training in general subjects and elementary vocational work for all men under treatment in the various hospitals and convalescent homes operated by the Commission. The Commission has not been able to put into operation a general scheme of vocational training until a scale of maintenance can be arranged for the men undergoing the training and for their dependants. The Commission has prepared a scale under which a small sum for personal expenses will be granted to the men undergoing training while provision on a sliding scale is made for married men and their dependants and for those unmarried men who may have persons regularly dependent upon them.

Scale Established

Here is the scale which the Commission has now been empowered to establish. It will be understood thruout that "maximum age" means 16 for a son and 17 for a daughter:—

1. A single man, with pension, living in, receives free maintenance; that is, board, lodging and washing.
2. A single man, with pension, living out,—60c a day.
3. A married man, with pension, living in,—free maintenance and $8 a month, with the following additions:—

For wife having no children, $35 a month, less her husband's pension.

For wife and one child, if child is under five, $38; from five to ten years, $39.50; from ten to maximum age, $42.50; less, in every case, the amount of husband's pension and children's allowances under the pension regulations.

For wife and two children, from $41 to $47 a month (less pension and allowances) according to age of children.

For wife and three children,—$44 to $50 ((less pension and allowances), according to ages.

For wife and four children,—$47 to $53 (less pension and allowance), according to ages.

For wife and five children,—$50 to $55 (less pension and allowances), according to ages.

For wife and six children,—$53 to $55 (less pension and allowances), according to ages.

A wife with seven or more children

Continued on Page 30

Opposing Generals on Both Fronts

By courtesy of the Graphic, London, Eng.

HINDENBURG'S OPPONENT
GENERAL KUROPATKIN

GENERAL BRUSILOFF'S CHIEF OPPONENTS
GENERAL VON KOEVICK

FIELD-MARSHALL VON BOROVIC

SIR DOUGLAS HAIG'S OPPONENTS
THE CROWN PRINCE OF BAVARIA

DUKE ALBRECHT OF WURTEMBURG

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, August 9th, 1916

CONFERENCE ON MORTGAGES

For a number of years there has been a good deal of criticism on the part of the farmers in the West against Mortgage Companies. Four-fifths of the farms in the Prairie Provinces are mortgaged and it is therefore a question of vital interest to the farming community. Up until the present time, however, the farmers and the mortgage companies have been dealing with each other at a long range. The conference held in Winnipeg a couple of weeks ago between the representatives of the mortgage companies in all three provinces, and the Canadian Council of Agriculture representing all three provinces afforded an opportunity for a discussion on the questions at issue. In the time provided it was not possible to cover the whole field but a much better understanding was arrived at. There was a general agreement that all legislation prejudicially affecting the security of a first mortgage on farm lands should be discouraged because it is absolutely certain to react and throw an extra burden on the farmers in higher costs and higher rates of interest. From this standpoint the seed grain advanced by the Federal Government in 1915 will make more trouble for farmers and mortgage companies than all other legislation combined and it will be a very serious problem to adjust the matter satisfactorily. Now, however, that both the farmers and the mortgage companies are fully alive to the seriousness of these matters it is probable that similar legislation, both provincial and federal by both political parties, will be far less common. It is absolutely necessary that a first mortgage shall remain a first mortgage and that the lender shall be thus assured of his security, otherwise rates of interest will remain high. With this security unquestioned there will naturally be a larger flow of capital go into Western Canada which will tend to reduce interest charges. A greater degree of prosperity on the part of the farmers and the lesser need of mortgage loans will also tend towards lower interest charges. The cost of placing mortgages and the cost of foreclosing as well as government charges for registration are too high in the West and should be reduced and no doubt will be as the farmers become more familiar with them and have them brought before the various legislatures. T re are a number of more minor causes of friction in connection with mortgages which will no doubt be cleared up as these conferences continue. There are some mortgage companies like some farmers whose practices are not the best and as a result of these conferences no doubt the standard will be raised on both sides. What the West needs is cheap money and plenty of it and one of the big problems is to find out how to get it.

DISTRIBUTING HARVEST HELP

There seems to be every reason to expect a shortage of help for harvest work in the West this fall. Each Department of Agriculture in the three Prairie Provinces is doing what it can to cope with this situation. It is estimated that 45,000 men will be required. In order to facilitate the placing of the men that come in on the usual harvest excursion trains, the Department of Agriculture in each province should have definite information of the number of men required at each point. The hearty co-operation of all farmers will help considerably in obtaining this information. All re uiring men should either individually c thru their local organization write to their respective Departments of Agriculture stating as nearly as possible the number of men required and when cutting is likely to start. With this information to hand men can be sent where work is waiting and a lot of unnecessary overlapping will be avoided. Another point—It will pay to hire any likely man that offers for harvest work even if cutting has not yet started. The first harvesters' excursion leaves the East on August 15, so that farmers who have not already done so should attend to this matter at once.

THE NICKEL QUESTION

The loading of the great German merchant submarine, the Deutschland, with nickel on her return journey from Baltimore, has aroused one of the gravest questions the Canadian Government has had to face during this war. Practically the entire world's supply of nickel comes from Ontario and New Caledonia, an island lying about 800 miles northeast of Brisbane on the east coast of Australia. The latter supply is under complete control of the French Government since the island belongs to France. The main source of nickel for the world is the Ontario supply. This is an area of about 100,000 acres at Sudbury, controlled by the International Nickel Company. Nickel is essential to the manufacture of rifles, machine guns, armor plate and the killing end of ammunition bullets. The very nickel which Germany has used in her terrible destruction of life and property has been from the Ontario mines.

The International Nickel Company is an international trust with a capital of $47,000,000. It's control of the Ontario mines was obtained under the Mowat administration in Ontario. Some years later the Ontario Government, under Hon. Geo. W. Ross, passed an act reserving the right to impose a prohibitive license tax on the export of nickel from that province. This later met serious objection from different parties who feared that capital would not develop the mines under such a restriction. The result finally was that the Dominion Government, then Liberal, declared this act unconstitutional and the responsibility for control of the nickel lands of Ontario was assumed by the Dominion Government on which it now rests.

The International Nickel Company's dealings are world wide. In 1915 its total income was $7,230,760 and profits over $5,500,000, which allowed it to pay 12½ per cent. on $38,000,000 of common stock—likely mostly water—and 6 per cent. on $9,000,000 of preferred stock. The properties belonging to this company are valued at over $44,000,000, most of which lies in its Ontario holdings. The offices of this company are in New York, and one of the largest owners is said to be the Krupp Armament Works of Germany. That the armament ring consisting of representatives from the big armament firms of all the leading nations at war have a share in it there is little doubt. The International Nickel Company always has been and still signifies its willingness to sell nickel to any nation with the money to pay for it. It has even been bold enough to threaten by insinuation the Allies supply of American munitions if its vested rights are interfered with. Today it cannot secure nickel in the quantities required from anywhere else than Ontario. That it can secure a sufficient quantity to ship some 500 tons on the Deutschland is not only a reflection on Canada, but a serious neglect of duty on the part of our Federal Governments. That the main cargo of this submarine is nickel is ample evidence of the dire need of Germany for this metal to carry on her destruction of British and Canadian soldiers and its wreck of British and Canadian homes. Some of these men may be shot by artillery and bullets partly made of nickel which they themselves have mined.

All this export of nickel should be stopped and stopped at once except under a guarantee from the Government of the United States that not a pound of it will find its way out of that country to enemies of the Allies. The idea of the International Nickel Company or anyone else doing as they please with a commodity that belongs to the people of Canada is absurd. The Defence of the Realm Act gives ample power for this and it should be exercised. How long would the Government of Great Britain hesitate under such circumstances? How long did it hesitate about taking control of such utilities as it required? How long did the Australian Government hesitate about assuming complete control of the zinc supply there when German agents tried to hold up the British Government? The nickel question is not a new one. It was openly discussed before this war began. The International Nickel Company should also be taxed at least heavily enough to take the surplus profit above a fair return for the original investment. The present annual profits of about $6,000,000 are much over 100 per cent. of the price paid for the property and have been so for many years. Yet this company only pays $40,000 a year to the Ontario Government in taxes. Why should the people of Canada, to whom these rich lands belong, have the profits persistently alienated from them to foreign investors who got them for a song, and who now distribute princely profits to foreigners on supplies used to make war on our own people?

WAR PROFITS RETURNED

The Imperial Munitions Board of Canada, of which J. W. Flavelle is the chairman, has received from the Canadian Cartridge Company of Hamilton, a check for $758,248. This sum represents the profits of the company on the manufacture of 1,000,000 eighteen pounder shell cases. All legitimate charges such as maintenance, full operating expense, interest on investment, etc. were charged up against this contract but no surplus profits were allowed for. In other words, this sum mostly represented what is commonly known as "velvet" and had it not been for the frank honesty of this company the Canadian public would have been left in a haze of uncertainty and most manufacturers of war munitions under a haze of suspicion regarding the profits in this "patriotic" business. By all rules of the game as it has been played, this company could legitimately pocket this sum. That it turned three-quarters of a million back to the Board places it in a most enviable position in the estimation of the Canadian public. Such action also simultaneously places other companies that have been rapaciously grasping war orders at full profits without any thought of discharging such a duty to their country in an equally unenviable place. If this is a fair index of the profit on all war munitions and we have no reason to think otherwise, the sums of money that have gone into the hands of Canadian manufacturers as surplus profits have been simply enormous. We believe the figures would be $60,000,000 at least and perhaps much more. At the same time as this building of an aristocracy of wealth continues, Canadian soldiers are bleeding on the plains of France and their wives and children are eking out an existence on the allowances granted from Ottawa by taxation of all the Canadian people and on the contributions of such of her citizens as are able to give and appreciate their duty in this crisis. Failing to have established standard prices on war materials, and such was possible in many cases, and not being able to depend on the patriotism of most of the munition manufacturers there is only one sane thing to do and that is to tax war profits without any mercy. No precedent is needed, for Great

Britain and the other allied nations are doing it. The failure of the Canadian government to take a large proportion of these profits is a failure of its duty to the Canadian people. There are too many firms in Canada today who spell Patriotism with the "Pat" silent. They need legislation to make them understand the principles of democracy.

CANADA'S RAILWAY PROBLEM

There is now being published in The Guide beginning with last week's issue a very important series of articles on the Railway Problem in Canada. The author is E. B. Biggar of Toronto, who has devoted a great deal of attention to this subject for a number of years and has gathered very valuable information bearing upon the relation of the railways to the general public, not only in Canada but in practically every country in the world. It is very important that this question should be studied carefully at the present time because two of our great national railways are practically bankrupt while the third is earning enormous profits. The federal government has loaned immense sums to the C.N.R. and G.T.P. while practically all the provincial governments have guaranteed their bonds into the hundreds of millions. Every man, woman and child is very seriously affected by the railway problem because transportation enters into the cost of almost everything they use for food, clothing, shelter or labor. A Royal Commission has already been appointed to investigate the railway situation in Canada and make recommendations to the government. The information contained in Mr. Biggar's articles should help to clear the minds of Guide readers at least as to the best solution of the problem.

Canada and the United States are now the only important countries in the world that have not taken over the railways and operated them as public utilities under government ownership and management. Canada and the United States are also the two countries that enjoy the distinction of having donated to railway magnates a larger proportion of their natural resources and their public funds than any other country on earth. It might also be added that in Western Canada, at least, freight rates are higher than anywhere else on earth, despite all the donations that have been made to the Canadian railways and their promoters.

Mr. Biggar's articles will bear careful study and will contain information not generally known to the average reader. He is very clearly an advocate of public ownership and has prepared his articles with that end in view. It is essential that the average tax payer should become familiar with this problem and that it should not be left entirely to the discretion of the government as to the manner in which it will be settled. If the government proposes to take over the two bankrupt railways, there is all the more reason that they should take over the profitable road and select the executive heads of the C.P.R. to manage the government system.

MANITOBA'S VACANT LAND

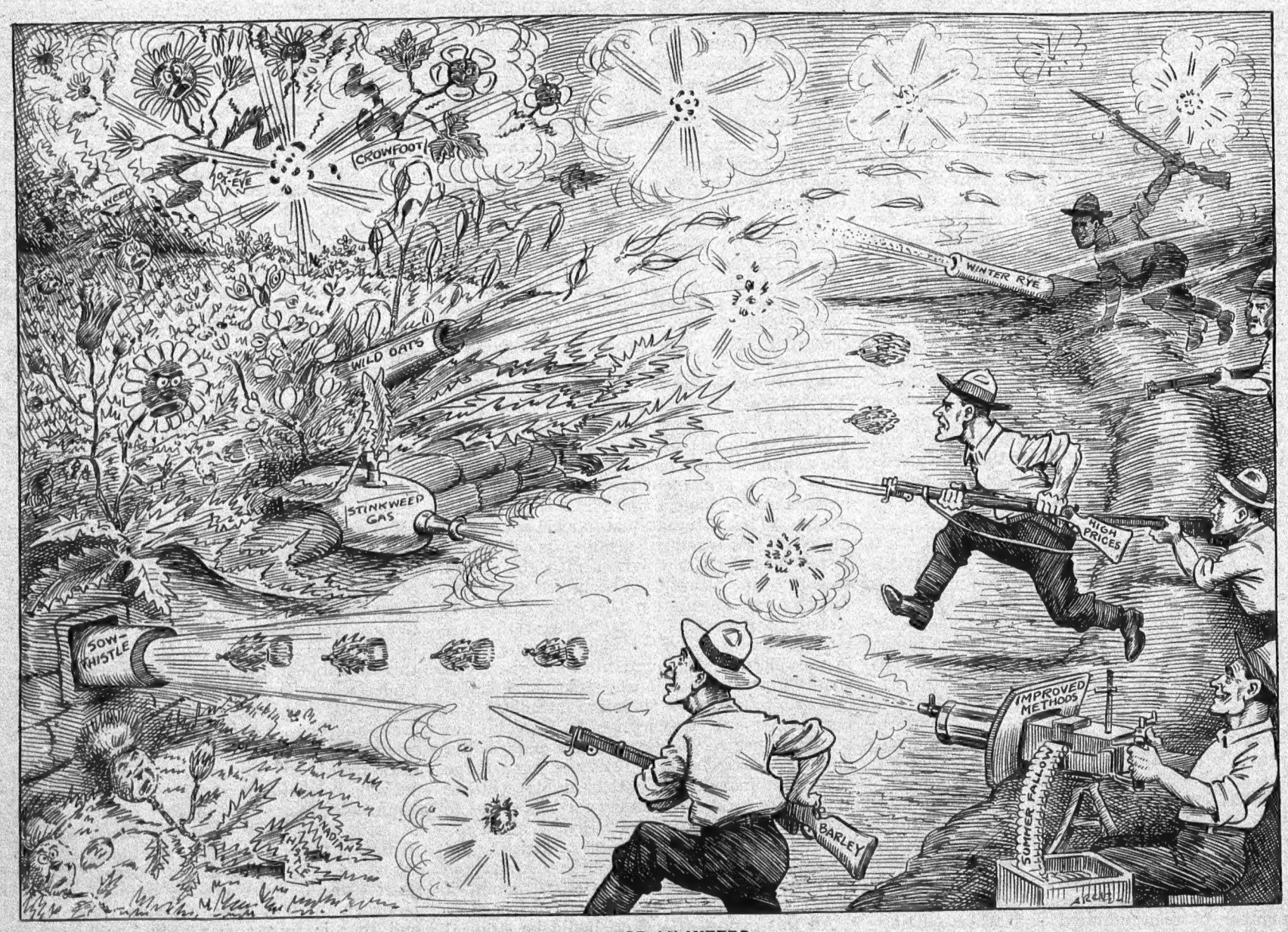
The Bureau of Social Research under the direction of J. S. Woodsworth is inter-provincial in scope and is maintained by support of the Governments of the three Prairie Provinces. The Bureau has only recently been organized but will produce some very valuable data judging by the following report just issued:—

> "One-sixth of the farm land in organized municipalities and over one-half of the land in towns and cities in Manitoba is unoccupied, according to an estimate made by the Bureau of Social Research. This conclusion is based upon statistics supplied by the Secretary-Treasurers of the various municipalities. One out of every ten farmers is a tenant and two-fifths of the residents of the urban districts are tenants. One in four of the owners of farm lands lives outside the municipality in which his land is located and of these one in seven lives outside the province. Over one-half of the urban land is held by absentees—that is by persons living outside the municipality.
>
> Exemptions from taxation reach an enormous total, amounting in the urban districts exclusive of Winnipeg, to one-quarter of the total assessment. In Winnipeg $47,360,610 is exempt out of a total of $288,451,340."

If one-sixth of the farm land of the province of Manitoba and one-half of the land in the cities and towns is unoccupied, while thousands of men are anxious to find farms or building sites for use, something should be done to bring the landless man and manless land together. One of the outstanding requirements of the Manitoba Government is more revenue. Here is an easy and certain source from which to secure it. In Alberta and Saskatchewan the Governments are deriving over $500,000 each per year by taxing vacant land. It places no extra burden upon industry and taxes only those who are holding land out of use when other people want it. It is plainly the duty of the Manitoba Government to go after this revenue that is now being wasted. All the value in this huge amount of vacant land has been created by the population of the province and they are entitled to have a portion of it at least taxed into the public treasury.

It was a loss to the west generally when Seager Wheeler's crop was totally destroyed by hail on August 4. All his special work of selection will now be set back for a year or two.

Don't sell off your half finished steers now. Finish them yourself and take the profit due you. Ten to one someone else will get that profit if you don't.



WAGING WAR ON WEEDS

Farm Experiences

SPLENDID SUCCESS WITH BEES

The following article is my experience in bee keeping in Manitoba. Having seen an ad. in The Guide a number of years ago quoting bees for sale, I decided to purchase a colony to produce honey for our own family. This was in the latter part of October. I was successful in wintering them in good shape, and the following summer secured two fine swarms that gave us plenty of honey for our own use.

Having now contracted a bad case of bee fever I purchased ten more colonies from the same party, and was again successful in wintering them in a cellar under the house. Having now thirteen colonies, I thought I was some bee keeper. I then subscribed for Gleanings in Bee Culture, and read it and made experiments, sometimes successful and sometimes not. I was too eager and made too much increase, so that sometimes my bees went into winter quarters rather weak, but I always wintered them with a very small loss and always secured a surplus of honey over and above expenses.

Last year I wintered 85 colonies. In the spring I sold 20 and again increased to 85, and produced 5,850 pounds of honey. Last winter I lost five strong colonies thru starvation. They were in the cellar five and a half months. I have now one hundred and two colonies doing well.

What I have done any person with ordinary intelligence can do. I certainly would recommend it as an occupation for women out in the country and for some of our returned soldiers that might not be able to fill some other position. I may state here that I am near the foothills of the Riding Mountains at Norgate. We have nothing but the wild blossoms, such as willow, dandelion, snowdrop, fire weed and golden rods; no clover or alfalfa. The bees are the three-banded Italians, which are considered the very best all round bee, as they are very gentle and can be handled day after day without any stings by proper handling, and they are great honey gatherers.

WM. McJ EOD.

Norgate P.O., Man.

PRIZES FOR YOUNG STOCK

I have been struck with the necessity at our fairs of giving more money to younger stock, i.e., particularly colts and calves. In my opinion this would go far towards encouraging the raising of distinctly better stuff. Before I came to Canada I found that premiums offered for young stock in our various small fairs in the Northern States had a very excellent effect. One state conducted a large number of colt shows, some being held in the spring, but most of them in the fall, and the latter seemed to be the best. Tho many were held there independent of the country fair, that would probably not be so practicable in this country of longer distances and less stock. Our fall fairs already existent could have their lists enlarged or rearranged to place a large proportion of the prize money on this class of stock. In some places where I came from the stallion owners supplied a considerable amount of money, offering it for the get of their particular horse, and specials when such won over all other foals. Sometimes the local banks helped us out, and more frequently the business men of the towns where the show was held. Ribbons on which were printed the name of the show, the year, class, etc., were given with some cash prizes and a trophy for championship.

When once established, it will be found that such classes will do much to bring about an improvement in the quality of stock raised in the community. These exhibitions will afford possible prospective buyers an opportunity to learn something of the class of horses being produced in the locality, and the community will thus be benefited by the fact that it will eventually have established itself as a market for stock that will readily sell at good prices. The movement thru the country today is not only for more but also for better stock. Whatever the future demand may be, the man raising the better class of horse or other stock will receive the higher price.

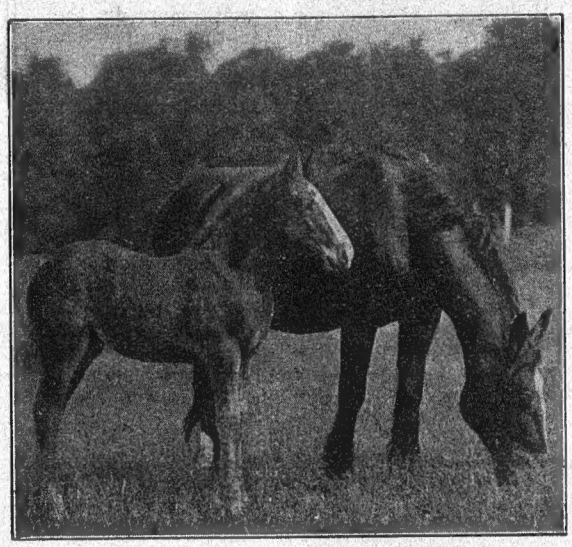
Another point in awarding prizes at such shows, it seems to me, might receive attention. The prizes should go to the get of pure-bred sires and special premiums should be offered when these are graded up several crosses. Of course, at present most of these pure-bred associations will not recognize graded up stock, and no matter how many years of the best effort might be put on such careful breeding it cannot get inside the charmed circle. We have to start all over again with purchased animals from outside. We may get to the time where such will be changed, and it would be a good thing.

Alberta. J. T. M.

HANDLING BALKY HORSES

Buying, training and working horses has always been fascinating to me. I have studied and handled them all my life, and yet at the age of more than fifty years I am constantly learning something new about "man's best friend."

I remember buying a fine Clydesdale a good many



The raising of this kind ought to be encouraged. There is money as well as satisfaction in it.

years ago. He was one of the best and most faithful animals at times that ever tightened a tug, but he had a habit of getting balky once in a while, perhaps on account of former bad driving or abuse, which are the causes of balkiness in a good many cases. This horse seemed to become "cranky" some mornings. When he was in this mood the points of his ears would almost touch each other, and this was the signal for trouble.

I used to hitch him up and then putter around the wagon, sometimes offering his mate a handful of oats. This would take his mind off his sulky mood. He seemed almost to court punishment at such times, and the sure cure was in paying no attention to him. After a few moments he would start off and be all right for a long time.

I once traded for a pair of horses that were so balky at times they would not pull an empty wagon. At the time of making the deal I knew all about this and took a chance on reforming them. They were each different in disposition. One was as crafty as a fox and would not stand a bad driver, while the other was a willing worker, but had been abused. But I was kind to them, drove them around several times with the empty wagon, then I put on a light load, next a somewhat heavier load, and thus after a time I had their confidence. I used them for three years at all kinds of work on the farm, and a better team for work I have never owned.

I find that a few horses are born with a balky streak, the same as others are kickers, but the majority of balking and kicking horses are driven to it by bad drivers, overloads and abuse. A driver that doesn't know his business in nine cases out of ten starts to abuse and whip his horses when they get stuck with a load.

A good teamster knows when a team has done its best when in a bad place. Instead of abusing the horses he does the very opposite, petting and encouraging them. It is wonderful how far a little judgment will go in getting a load out of a bad place. Sometimes if one waits awhile another team will happen along and help out, while at other times digging in front of the wheels or removing a part of the load may be necessary, but no one should ever let his temper allow him to abuse his team. It never did pay, won't now, and never will. There is nothing that will do as much toward getting a horse's confidence as kindness.

Illinois. W. H. U.

HOW TO THRESH MARQUIS

I have grown four different kinds of wheat in 1915, all on summer-fallowed land, and I think Marquis was the best of all. Some think that Marquis is hard to thresh and I am told the same thing, that the Marquis is hard to take out of the head. As I am a thresher, I think I will tell you my way of threshing it, for I can take it out of the head and make a nice, clean job. Instead of putting in six rows of concave teeth, I put in four rows. One row of back teeth, two rows of common teeth, then a blank concave in the middle and then a concave in front with two rows of corrugated teeth, or if the two rows of corrugated teeth are too much, put in one row of corrugated and one row of common teeth and you will have no trouble threshing Marquis wheat.

Man. W. T.

ERADICATING WEEDS BY FALLOW

Individual opinion as to what is the chief object of summer-fallow may differ widely. To one man it means conservation of labor, to another in a dry district the conservation of moisture may be the chief object in view. To all the eradication of weeds is a very important subject and summer-fallow in the rotation is the farmer's opportunity to eradicate or at least lessen the number of weeds on his farm. A few years ago no advice would have been more acceptable to me than a concise statement as to what was really the best way to handle the fallow to eradicate the different weeds I had to contend with. Most of my knowledge, however, had to be gained by experience.

I find many farmers of thirty years' experience who really do not know why one particular treatment of a field may be necessary to clean out wild oats and an opposite method best for killing thistles. My soil is heavy black loam and open prairie land. I have Canada thistles, wild oats, couch grass and stink weed, and have had good success in eradicating the three first and keeping stink weed in control by adopting certain methods when fallowing.

For a field with many wild oats I try to get a full germination. To do this we must provide the right conditions and we must have two good growths, one before plowing and one after. To get the first either double disc or skim plow in fall or by June 1. Plowing should be packed, as wild oats grow best in a moist, firm soil. As soon as a growth appears it is time to plow, not wait, as many do, until the oats are four inches high. This latter practice dries out the soil and lessens the chances for a growth after plowing. A good growth is seldom obtained if plowing is later than June 15, and it is well to attend the land infested with this weed first. The packer should follow the plow, a mulch formed with the harrow, and the land left undisturbed till growth appears. A farmer commenting on the enormous quantity of wild oats in his fallow wheat said, "They should not be there, I disced the field six times yet none ever grew." He just provided the conditions ideal to keep them from growing—a loose, dried out soil to the depth of four inches. Once over with the packer and once with the harrow would have given results the other way seldom would. Growth should be killed with the cultivator or disc, or in some cases a second plowing is best.

Treatment of thistles on the fallow is important, as it is the one time in the rotation that the farmer can kill them. No operation in the ordinary way will kill them out, and the work on fallow has to be very thorough to accomplish it. It is best to let them grow to mature size, which makes the roots weak. Cut the thistles and burn them, then plow deeply and well. Mark the boundaries of all patches as plowed,

Continued on Page 19

The apiary of Wm. McLeod, Norgate, Man. There were 5,850 pounds of honey sold from the labor of these bees in 1915.

Our School Garden

Boys and Girls from three provinces tell about their school gardens

The letters here published are the results of the School Garden Competition announced in The Guide for May 31. The first three are the prize winners. There were many other letters almost as good as these, some of which we are publishing. Some teachers read the competition announcement to their pupils and had several write, a splendid method indeed. Some suggested they could write more in the fall, so we may hold another competition later. Watch for it.

FIRST PRIZE LETTER

I saw your offer in The Guide, and since we have a very successful school garden I thought that I would have a try for a prize. This year is the third year we have had a garden, and last year we won the silver trophy cup.

Each pupil has two plots, measuring nine yards by three yards, making each plot twenty-seven square yards, and one foot extra allowed for a path all round them. One of the plots is for vegetables and one for flowers. Altogether there are twenty of these plots. Our garden is not in the school grounds. We hire an eighth of an acre on account of it being better land. The vegetables are sown in rows, but the flowers are in designs. For instance, one girl has the design of a flag in red, white and blue. There are seven kinds of vegetables, namely, turnips, beets, parsnips, carrots, onions, cabbages and potatoes. We have ten kinds of flowers. These are: Pansies, nasturtiums, pinks, petunias, sweet Williams, bachelors' buttons, morning glories, sweet peas, mignonette and poppies. The garden was first plowed seven inches deep, and then harrowed, hoed and raked thoroughly.

There are five little children coming to school, so five of the older children help them to keep their gardens tidy. Our teacher has offered two prizes for the best little one's garden. The first prize of one dollar and the second prize of fifty cents is to be given to the two bigger ones for the best little one's garden. This is to help the little ones to get a better garden The main idea of the garden is purely educational, not to make money, altho we expect to sell our produce and get a little return for the labor we have put on it. The garden has formed a subject for drawing, arithmetic and composition. Each child has kept a diary describing the preparation of the soil and the putting in of the seed. When the plants come up we will put in the cultivation of them. We have also drawn designs of the garden. There is no doubt of the children liking the garden work, for my part I always enjoy the time we spend there. Last year during the summer vacation the children and the teacher spent two days of the holidays in the garden, but we have not decided whether we shall do the same this year or not.

In the fall each school gives three prizes, first, second and third, for the best exhibit of vegetables. The first prize exhibit goes to the municipal fair to compete with the first prize exhibits from other schools. From the remaining vegetables a collection is made, which represents the school exhibit, and is taken to the fair, for the best of which a shield is awarded. Our school won this shield last year, as we had the best collection of vegetables in the municipality.

ERIC OLORENSHAW,
Dundurn, Sask. Age 14.

The field crops section of an Alberta school garden. Pupils using the cultivator.

SECOND PRIZE LETTER

I read of your offer in The Guide, and thought I would write and tell you about our school garden, and by doing this I might be able to win one of your prizes and also let other children know what we are doing in the way of school gardening.

Our school grounds are about two and one-half acres in size. The grounds being neither fenced nor plowed, we secured a piece of land from one of the trustees for our garden. Our school garden is about one-sixth of an acre in size. The garden is laid out in twenty-five different plots. The centre one is used for a flower garden, three for experiment plots, and the rest are individual plots held by each pupil. Each individual plot has a flower garden in the centre. Vegetables are: Potatoes, beets, cabbages, onions, parsnips, carrots and turnips. The garden was plowed and then harrowed by one of the trustees, and apart from that we did all the work, and we all take care of the garden. Each pupil of the school has his own plot.

The organization in our school is that each of the seven older children have two smaller ones to look after. If the older pupil's little ones have a good garden, he will get a prize. The garden is mostly for our school work, like nature study, drawing and arithmetic. We will have more arithmetic when we sell the vegetables this fall. We also want to make it pay. Up to the present time the garden has been used for school work in this manner: First, we had to draw a diagram of the whole garden, marking off the plots with a one-foot path all around it. Then we drew a diagram of each individual plot. We have used it in nature study, and small questions, such as, "What is the best method of seeding and how many potatoes will each get." We also become more friendly with the teacher and she gets to know us better. The garden is popular among the school children.

We will not have any summer vacation this year. Had we been having one, we would have come over once every week to weed and hoe the gardens.

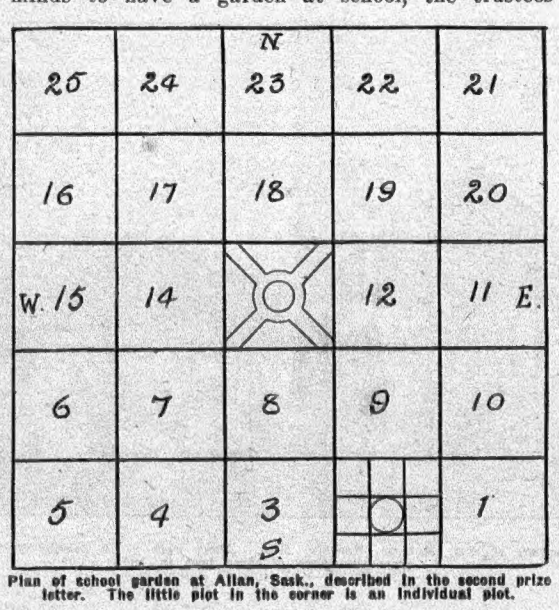
We had a school fair last year and the year before, and we expect to have another this fall. After the ground was ready and each pupil knew his own plot, we put in the garden, each child being very careful to get it put in right. It did not take the seeds long to germinate and come up. The plants are small now, but we hope they will be very fine vegetables this fall, because we want to win some of the prizes given at the fair. Amongst these prizes are three shields and a silver cup.

We put in part of our time weeding the gardens to make them look as best we can. We have started thinning out our vegetables, and as soon as we get a rainy day we will transplant our cabbage plants.

ORRIN PRESNELL,
Simmons School, Allan, Sask. Age 14.

THIRD PRIZE LETTER

Our teacher and we pupils, having made up our minds to have a garden at school, the trustees broke a strip in the upper end of the school yard for it. This strip we tried to work into a garden, but finding it impossible to do so, we were nearly going to abandon the idea altogether when one of the neighbors, seeing how disappointed we were, offered us a corner of his field, which is opposite the school. This offer, you may be sure, we took up and started to lay out our plans again.



Plan of school garden at Allan, Sask., described in the second prize letter. The little plot in the corner is an individual plot.

The garden is about one hundred and fifteen by sixty-five feet, and is made up of flower beds, vegetable gardens and grain plots. The flower beds are on the north and west sides, near the road. Next to the flower beds come the vegetable gardens, which are four by five feet. Each child has one of these gardens, numbering in all seventeen plots. The grain plots are laid out in the rear where they will not interfere with the appearance of the other gardens.

The land being first disced and harrowed, the first thing we did was to lay out our beds. This done, we made walks and raked our beds, taking out all lumps and making them smooth. We larger ones made our own, but the smaller ones had to have a little help. With the aid of a string we made six drills in each vegetable garden, in which we planted our seeds. In the flower beds, which we have in common, we seeded poppies, alyssum, nasturtiums and pansies. In the back row of all these beds we seeded sweet peas, with the exception of one plot which is a wild flower garden. We had our cabbage, cauliflower and tomatoes seeded inside the school beforehand, and we set them out when all danger of frost was over.

For a couple of weeks after we seeded them everybody was waiting in expectation for the time when the plants would come up. Finally, the radish peeped above ground and the other vegetables and flowers soon followed. We all became very interested now and started visiting our gardens every day, always finding that something new had appeared. The last to come up were the cucumbers, which we planted too deeply, retarding their growth. Our duty now is to weed our gardens, which is not so pleasant as the seeding but has to be done. In vacation each pupil will have to take care of her own vegetable garden, and the flower beds can be weeded at the same time.

If we find that our vegetables are good enough in the fall we will take them to the fair. After we harvest them we are going to sell the vegetables and give the proceeds to the Red Cross Society. I think a school garden makes us take more interest in our school. We also use the plants in agricultural study. We are all very proud of our garden and all hope that next year we will have it in the school yard.

HULDAH FRANKLIN,
Haultain School, Duhamel, Alta. Age 15.

KEEP NOTES ON THEIR GARDENS

Our school house and grounds lie directly west of the road allowance. The size of the grounds is one acre. Maple trees are planted on the west and on the south sides of the school house. It is between the trees on the south side and the fence that we have our garden plot.

Excepting for the plowing, we boys and girls, under the instructions of our teacher, did the work. First we took the hoe and broke up the hard lumps, then we levelled it off with the rake. Sweet peas, which need something to climb on, we planted in a row along the fence. Next to the sweet peas we have our vegetable garden. The width of the garden is six feet. We got our paths straight by putting a string from a stake at one end of the garden to a stake at the other end just as tightly as we could pull it. The operation was repeated at the other side.

The length of each garden is seven feet, thus making the dimensions of the beds seven by six feet, with one foot of path between each plot. The smaller gardeners had a plot about one-quarter the size of the larger ones. Each person made four stakes, one for each corner of his garden. The stakes were about two inches square and two feet long, painted white.

We planted such things as onions, corn, peas, beets, radishes, etc. Most of the gardeners used a board to get their rows straight with. They laid the board across the garden and with their hoe made the row. I made my rows by a tightly drawn string. I placed the string and then drew the hoe along it. Our flowers are on the north side of the

Continued on Page 26

The Country Homemakers

CONDUCTED BY FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

MORE ABOUT VOTING

Mr. Langley was right and I was wrong about the right of women to vote in Dominion elections in Saskatchewan. Since writing about this matter last week, I have found that the Dominion Elections Act is different for Manitoba from Saskatchewan and Alberta. That is, when the act was passed for Manitoba, women voting was such an unheard of thing that they did not put "male person" in the act. So that what I said about the women having the right to vote unless the act was changed or different lists made up, holds for Manitoba, but not for the two other prairie provinces.

Now, as you perhaps know, the government of Manitoba has not revised the voters' lists during the past year. The Dominion government revises the federal lists ffom the provincial lists if they are less than a year old. But the lists in Manitoba are more than a year old, so the federal government is making its own lists. The registration day will be announced before long, and every woman in Manitoba who has time at all should go to the registration place and demand to be put in the lists. That is every woman over twenty-one years of age, a British subject, and a resident of the province for at least a year, and of the place where registering for three months.

This is a matter with which the provincial government has nothing to do, so do not blame it. Already some women have been worried thinking it is an attempt to prevent the women having the provincial franchise. It is a Dominion government matter, and with that government our fight for the franchise has just begun.

L. B. T.

STORIES OF FARM LIFE

Dear Miss Beynon:—I simply must tell you of my appreciation of the articles on "Peace," by yourself, and "Fads in country schools," by "Wolf Willow," published recently in The Guide.

About agriculture in our country schools, "Wolf Willow" is right, and I am glad she has the courage of her convictions and isn't afraid to say what she thinks. I taught seven years, both in country and city. I know what the country children are up against—bad weather, long distances, farm work. Many country schools are closed in winter. Do let the children get a good foundation for an education first, and afterward make it possible for them to add a course in agriculture or domestic science. Imagine a teacher with forty pupils in eight grades adding all the new fads!

A school garden is all right, but the pupils should cultivate it out of school hours. I have seen boys in the eighth grade hoeing by the hour during school time. Not one in the class passed the examination, but they got a prize for the garden. I can't see why it is so necessary to keep farm children's minds entirely on farm problems. Rather an effort should be made to interest city children in country life. Isn't it possible we might be spoiling a Spurgeon or a Marconi.

One thing more: Why try to keep farmers in a class by themselves? Stories about farm people, even those in farm papers, give the impression that farmers and their families are ignorant and illiterate. They usually begin by "Ma" having to go to the city to get new glasses. Many an ocean liner has gone to sea with less commotion. She is up at four a.m. to pack her butter. The eggs and poultry were prepared for market the night before. Father drives up with the big gray farm team and "Ma," with much inward trepidation, her bonnet tied under her chin, and with many a backward call to be sure to feed the speckled hen and look after the turkeys, is finally off to take the train for the city. Now, my impression is that that sort of thing disappeared with the scythe and cradle.

This country is new—less than ten years old—but when "Ma" goes to town her husband or son drives up with the auto or a good driving team. There is no poultry or butter to take, for they have regular customers for such articles. Mother is not going to town to buy a full-blooded cockerel. She may have her teeth attended to, but she is going to buy the winter supply of clothing, and for a rest and change. She will attend a concert and a splendid lecture. It will be something to think about for a long time. She doesn't care if she doesn't see a hen or a cockerel on the entire trip.

I was raised in the city. This is my first experience on a farm, but I have changed my mind about country people. When town people cease to patronize farmers and their wives and realize that we all have similar aims and aspirations, and that people of rural districts are not all the hayseeds the press would make them out to be, it will go a long way to help in the "back to the farm movement."

A COUNTRY WOMAN

A DEFECTIVE LAW

A woman in Saskatchewan writes that the dower law in that province is defective, for woman's right to the homestead is gone if she moves away from it even temporarily, and if she is not actually residing on it at the time of the sale. In her case she was living on another place, that her husband bought without any capital to pay for it, but because she was living on that place he was able to sell the homestead without her consent. She says she put up a big fight to keep the home place for her children, but was unable to do so.

Just last week a lawyer from Saskatchewan said that the dower law in that province, which provides that the homestead cannot be sold without the consent of the wife, is protecting many women. It, of course, makes a lot of trouble, but as this man said, everything that interferes with the will of people makes trouble, but the trouble is necessary if the women are to have a square deal. The fact of the limitations of the law were not mentioned. The women of the Grain Growers' organization would doubtless be glad to know how this law is working out for others. If those who have found it defective give their experience, as the correspondent today has, it will be a help to those who have in charge the matter of "laws for women" to be brought up at the next session of the legislature.

READY TO TAKE A MAN'S PLACE

TEACH THE OLD WAY

Dear Miss Beynon:—I have just been reading an article in The Guide of the 21st inst., from "Wolf Willow," on the subject, "No room for faddists." Now I must say that I think that "Wolf Willow" has hit the nail on the head good and hard at every lick in regard to rural schools. I agree with her all the way thru her writing on this subject. I lived in Manitoba for fourteen years, and during that time was observing the rural schools. I was interested in them, for I had children of my own to go to school. I will say that I think the rural schools of Manitoba, the way they were handled, were more of a curse than a benefit to the country at large. Most of our schools there were taught by girls from 16 to 21 years old. How can such a girl be expected at her age to properly instruct her younger sisters to rightly care for and look after a home and family in future years? Then, again, can she be expected at her age and experience to properly instruct boys of her school how to prepare and to properly take care of the farm? I am afraid that "Good old Manitoba" would be in a worse condition than at present if the farms were run according to the instructions of the rural school teachers of the present day. I believe most of the teachers do the best they can. They teach according as they were taught. They know nothing else. These "faddists" come along and, as they must make a show in the world, they must get up something new, such as teaching culinary work and farming in the school. But I will ask, where is the girl or boy that is born and reared on the farm that does not get more and better training at home till they are 16 or 18 years old than they could possibly get in the schools as they are taught at the present? "Wolf Willow" touched on a subject that has a lot of truth in it. That is, educate the people to be ignorant, teach them culinary work and farming and that is all they can do. Keep them in ignorance and they can be the more easily managed, and those parasites that live off the working class earnings can the more easily make their livings and fortunes. If they will teach in the elementary schools such studies as spelling, reading, writing, grammar, mathematics, geography and the history of our country as a foundation and let them build their superstructures on this foundation, we will have a more learned class of people than we have at the present day. Where is the boy or girl that is taught in our schools among the rural communities were they to have a business transaction that required a written contract or agreement that could write it themselves? My opinion is they are few and far between.

I am glad to know that there is yet one in Canada that knows what it takes to constitute a proper elementary school for the proper training of the intellects of the children of our land, and I would like to meet her and shake hands with her for the stand she has taken in behalf of the youth of the land. My paper is getting too long, but this is a subject that everyone should be interested in. It is a subject of very great importance. I am and have been a reader of The Guide from its first publication.

I am, with respect,
W. E. KEEFER.

Stacy, Cal.

FACING TROUBLE

One day when I was a little child I went for a walk down the quiet street on which we lived. Some dim adventure beckoned me, as I skipped along singing softly. I went past the houses that I knew and on into a strange neighborhood. Then, of a sudden, I saw, looking down at me from a mass of shrubbery, a big savage-appearing dog. With a shriek I turned and fled back toward home. I heard the dog behind me, the thump of his feet and his panting breath. I ran faster. I did not even cry out again, until I tumbled into my mother's arms.

"What is it?" she soothed me gently.

"The dog!" I gasped.

"Where?"

I sat up and looked. He had not followed me after all.

"He was back at the big brown house. He barked at me, and tried to bite me."

"Are you sure?" asked mother's gentle voice.

I considered. "I think he did," I said.

"Let us go back and see him."

"Oh, no, mother," I begged.

"Yes, let us go. I will take care of you. You shall not be hurt."

Mother's promises were never idle ones. I took her hand and started back. From every gatepost I expected that beast to dart out upon us. Mother talked reassuringly, but my heart kept up a frantic beating. Then we came to the place. The dog still looked at us from the shrubbery.

"See, he does not move," said mother.

She drew me nearer. She put out her hand, and touched him. Then even my childish eyes could see that he was made of iron. I put out my hand and touched him, and laughed aloud. The terror of my little world was revealed in its true guise.

When I was older and read Emerson's dictum, "Do what you are afraid to do," I recalled that afternoon.

My mother taught us to face our troubles squarely. Many a time I have been on the point of fleeing, and have heard the terrifying steps close behind me. But I have forced myself to turn about and face my fear, or doubt, or trouble. They did not all turn out to be as harmless as the dog of iron, but at least I learned their true size and power, and could decide how best to overcome them. Many of them, however, turned out to be poor things, quite powerless to harm. It is the troubles we flee from that spread out, like the genie from the bottle, and overcloud our whole sky with clouds of terror and failure and despair. If we will, we may put our hand in the mightier Hand reached to aid us, and walk back to face the trouble. We shall find that it was not pursuing us, and that it shrinks down to an insignificant thing that a confident spirit may easily overcome.—By Margaret Blain, in The Mothers' Magazine.

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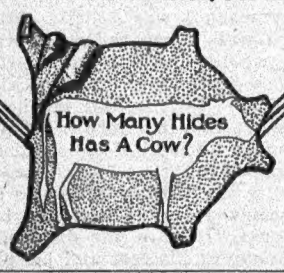

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PICKLES TENTS & AWNINGS
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Alberta

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by P. P. Woodbridge, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta, to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

PAINTER CREEK PICNIC

The Painter Creek U.F.A. annual picnic was not quite as well attended as anticipated, owing to the threatening attitude of the weather, but those present appeared to have a very enjoyable time, and had the weather been more favorable no doubt there would have been a record attendance as their picnics are getting the name of being among the best in the district. The business men of Castor and Halkirk as usual were very generous in donating prizes to the different sports, and in addition to those a number of cash prizes were given by the U.F.A. local, among these were $20.00 for first and $10.00 for second prize for baseball. The sports started at 12 o'clock with a ball game between Foreman and Wessington teams. This resulted in Wessington winning with a score of 9 to 5. Later in the day the Alliance team played the winners for a purse of $20.00 with the result that Alliance won with a score of 8 to 5. In addition to baseball the sports consisted of horse races, needle race, egg race, wheelbarrow race, running high jump, standing high jump, three legged race and children's races of different kinds.

The refreshment stand under management of Messrs. Schwerdjeger, McPherson and Sisson was well managed and rendered splendid service to the visitors.

The picnic concluded with a dance in the U.F.A. Hall, Messrs. Harrison, Eckert, Schwerdjeger and McPherson supplying the music. The dance was well attended and lasted until the early hours the following morning.

DISTRICT ASSOCIATION FORMED

J. H. Berg, secretary of Cherry Grove Local, No. 230, reports that at a meeting held in Wetaskiwin on June 24 there was a District Association formed. There was not much business done except election of officers, Ed. Smith, of Pleasant Prairie, being elected president; J. H. Berg, secretary; and the secretary of each local union as directors.

P. Baker and Mr. Bullock, of Ponoka, were present and addressed the meeting, giving them an insight into the co-operative buying and selling scheme.

RAVEN BUYING GROCERIES

At a meeting of Raven Local, No. 554, held on June 15 seven members were enrolled. The following officers were elected: President, A. E. Forbes; vice-president, C. Jensen; secretary-treasurer, A. O. Cole.

The secretary reported a balance in hand of $12.39, and about $13.00 in cash and oil in the hands of W. Berry.

Circular No. 4 was read and it was resolved that a fund be raised to purchase a stock of groceries and that each member participating pay $5.00 into the fund, the said members being entitled to draw on the stock as required, paying for the goods as they took them, thus leaving the original fund ready for a fresh stock. The vice-president agreed to store the goods and look after the distribution.

On July 29 Raven Local held another meeting and the secretary reports that in regard to the Hudson's Bay order the fund amounted to only $30.00. Further amounts were then volunteered to total $47.50 and it was agreed to make up the remaining $2.50 from the general funds and forward a trial order for groceries.

WON'T BUY B.C. APPLES

E. M. Ferguson, secretary-treasurer of Amisk Local, No. 258, reports that though the attendance at their meetings has been small and progress slow, yet it is encouraging when the interest and intelligence that has been in evidence is considered. Regarding co-operative purchasing, they gave an order for twine to the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company and the same has been done with coal. They could reach no decision for doing business with the Hudson's Bay Company, but there was a demand to compare prices. The following resolution was passed and will probably result in their buying a carload of apples co-operatively:

"Whereas, the British Columbia Apple Growers have caused an additional duty of 50 cents per barrel to be placed on apples, thereby making the price so much higher for us farmers;

"Be it resolved that this Amisk Local, Union, No. 258, of the U.F.A. in meeting assembled, ask all local merchants dealing in apples to handle imported apples only; that all U.F.A. members use no others if at all procurable; that a copy of this resolution be handed or sent to each local merchant dealing in apples and to the Hudson's Bay Company, Calgary, and a copy to the Central secretary asking the co-operation of all U.F.A. unions."

MEMBERSHIP OF UNIONS

The following is the standing of our leading unions at the close of our half-year on June 30, 1916. Some remittances have been received since which would materially alter this list, but came in late and consequently will not show until the next list is published.

	No. of members
1—Altorado, No. 268	94
2—Cayley, No. 259	83
3—Whitla, No. 338	78
4—Veteran, No. 363	72
5—Queenstown, No. 160	71
6—Wainwright, No. 260	70
7—Winnifred, No. 262	70
8—Gleichen, No. 96	65
9—Claresholm, No. 79	64
10—Nanton, No. 367	60
11—Energetic, No. 502	58
12—Penhold, No. 13	57
13—Rainy Hills, No. 392	54
14—Champion, No. 412	54
15—Carstairs, No. 382	50

NEW HOME DEFENCE UNIT

Vice-President Rice Sheppard reports that he attended the annual picnic of the Duhamel Union on June 23, at the request of Mrs. J. H. Hambly. The union was anxious to form a unit of the Home Defence, so Mr. Sheppard explained the movement, and it is hoped that they will be able to get at least twenty men to join. The picnic was a great success, over three hundred people being present.

SEVEN PERSONS ACTIVE

Mrs. A. M. Scully, secretary of Seven Persons U.F.W.A., reports that during the quarter ending June 30 they took in one new member. They collected the sum of $15.25 for home cooking and sewing, dance and supper, and membership dues. Arrangements were made to co-operate with Whitla local for a public picnic, on July 12, and for the holding of a pie social on July 19. The proceeds of the latter are to aid the building of a church at Seven Persons.

WOMEN'S CONTRIBUTION

Mrs. Roy Jeffrey, secretary, has forwarded the sum of fifty dollars on behalf of Hindville United Farm Women of Alberta, to the Central office, being a contribution to the Red Cross Society. This sum was raised at a concert and box social.

UNIVERSAL LOCAL PICNIC

Director J. E. Blore, of Craigmyle, attended the picnic of the Universal Local, No. 570, in June, and reports that same was a great success, altho owing to the threatening weather the gathering was somewhat smaller than anticipated. However, the rain did not begin to fall until the early hours of the following morning. Mr. Blore addressed the gathering between the hours of seven and nine p.m., and the U.F.A. members seemed to be well pleased with what he had to say. Quite a large number of members from Colholme local were present, and an address on the woman suffrage topic and women's franchise was very acceptable to the ladies.

ENERGETIC LOCAL REPORT

L. R. Snapp, secretary of Energetic Local, No. 502, reports: On July 1 we celebrated Confederation Day. The local U.F.A. and the Sunday school decided to have a joint picnic at the 2-15 schoolhouse, the centre of all social activities in this community. The men were charged a fee of twenty-five cents to defray the expenses in connection with a speaker and the prizes. Dinner was served on long tables in the schoolhouse, after which Jas. Weir, fourth vice-president of the U.F.A., gave us a very interesting address on the confederation of the provinces, proving to us that July 1 meant the same to us as July 4 did to the people over the line. This address was one of the best ever listened to by the people in this community. After this address, Mr. Weir gave us a short talk on the inside workings of the executive of the U.F.A.; what they are accomplishing and what they intend to accomplish for the benefit of the farmers, at the conclusion of which a hearty vote of thanks was tendered him. Sports of all kinds took up the remainder of the day. This union consists of sixty paid up members. It is a strong union, and has improved the sociability of the people thruout the district to a large extent. We observed May 21 as U.F.A. Sunday, and listened to a splendid address given by the Rev. Mr. Griffith. We do most of our ordering by the carload, having purchased a car of fence posts, ordered a car of twine, a car of cement, and will soon order a car of kindling wood and a car of woven fence wire, thereby making a great saving to the union. We are working on a rural telephone system and a rural free mail delivery.

SOUTH ATHABASCA PICNIC

J. C. Williamson, secretary of Colinton Union, No. 540, reports: On July 11 I attended a meeting in South Athabasca schoolhouse, and told them to the best of my ability the advantages of co-operation. I must say, in justice to them, that they were quite enthusiastic over it. This union was organized recently with the assistance of our president and one of our directors. On July 26 the South Athabasca local and Colinton local held a picnic at South Athabasca. Invitations were also issued to Flat Creek and Poplar Ridge locals. I am in correspondence with settlers north and west of Athabasca, and probably will get a local formed there this year.

LOCAL 370 WELCOMES PRESIDENT

A large gathering of the farmers and ladies of the Kleskun Hill district met in the Municipal Hall on Monday, June 26, to hear the addresses by Provincial President H. W. Wood and C. F. Brown, vice-president of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co. Some one hundred and seventy-five people were present. The meeting was called to order by the local president, A. W. Carveth, and after a few introductory remarks, Messrs. Innes and Matheson, of Grande Prairie, gave a very good selection on the violin, which caused great applause. Short addresses were given by Jos. Fletcher, of Grande Prairie, and Rev. H. S. Bagnall, of Clairmont. Mr. Brown then took the platform and gave a very interesting address, stating some facts in regard to the marketing of our grain and livestock, showing how little of a percentage the farmer received for his produce compared with what the consumer paid for it, and the only way to remedy such was thru the farmers' organization. Mr. Wood did not have time to give us a very long talk owing to the late hour, but he dwelt on the foundation principles of the U.F.A., and gave us some very good matter to think about. It is to be hoped that we will see and hear more of these gentlemen, as we are sure they had a whole lot more to tell us, but the time was short. After the addresses, the ladies served sandwiches, cake and coffee, to which all did justice. The floor was then cleared and the young people enjoyed themselves till early dawn, dancing to the violin music rendered by the Fitzpatrick Bros. Some ten new members paid in their dollar to the secretary.

Saskatchewan

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by J. B. Musselman, Secretary, Regina, Sask., to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

RELIABLE HAIL INSURANCE

The attention of the writer has been drawn to the fact that in his article dealing with the question of supplementary hail insurance thru the Municipal Hail Insurance Commission, and appearing in The Guide of July 15, in stating the amount of deposit required by the Provincial Government of independent hail insurance companies, that he quoted from the old act. This act was amended June, 1915, so that instead of $5,000 and $10,000, respectively, being demanded as a deposit with the Provincial Government of these companies, the correct amounts are $10,000 and $20,000. The writer is glad to make this correction and regrets having made a mis-statement of facts. His argument that the security of the assured does not lie with the small amount of government deposit made by the company carrying his insurance is not in the least affected by this alteration of figures. There are companies in the hail insurance business which have a large amount of capital at stake, or who have accumulated very large reserves at the expense of the insured, but the best security in the hail insurance business lies with good business practice in the conduct of that business, and in that the company writing the insurance will either refuse to write a large amount of insurance in any one locality, or having written the insurance, it will protect itself by re-insuring a portion of the risk with other bodies carrying on a similar business, and thus spreading the risks amongst a number.

J. B. MUSSELMAN.

SEED GRAIN COMPETITION

The great annual provincial exhibition at Regina is now a thing of the past, and will certainly leave pleasant memories in the minds of the members of certain of our locals. There were at this year's fair all the usual features of interest to farmers, such as exhibits of livestock, farm machinery, poultry, etc., the farm boys' camp, bread-baking competition, the better babies' show and lectures, horse racing and all the other attractions that one expects at a fair of this kind. But the one feature above all others which would naturally attract the attention of the members of our locals was the great seed grain competition which was instituted this year for the first time.

It was to be expected that this would be taken up with enthusiasm. The first essential of success in farming is the sowing of good clean seed. Without this one may as well expect the farmer to raise good crops as expect a secure building to be erected on an insecure foundation. This inducement, great as it is, was not the only one, as prizes ranging from $100.00 to $5.00 were offered to locals for the best specimens of grain exhibited, while the Co-operative Elevator Company generously offered a handsome silver challenge shield to be held by the local winning the first prize.

This scheme has been well advertised in this page during the year, and as a result more than one hundred locals entered the competition, each sending in one sample of wheat, one of oats and one of barley. The grain sent in was of a high grade and was a credit to our association and to the locals exhibiting. Naturally this was the centre of interest to those of our members who visited the exhibition, and this interest should undoubtedly be reflected in an even greater measure of success at next year's show.

Rockhaven Triumphant

It will be seen that the Rockhaven Local has the honor of carrying off the first prize, and, for the next twelve months at least, will be the proud possessor of the grand challenge shield, which, as our members are aware, is a magnificent work of art.

Immediately on the announcement of the results a congratulatory telegram was sent to T. C. Raymond, the local secretary, by J. B. Musselman and J. A. Maharg, the Central secretary and provincial president of the association.

The wheat exhibited by this local came very near to perfection, obtaining 93¾ marks out of a possible one hundred allowed. Only one or two kernels were found to be cracked, and the general appearance of the grain showed that it had been harvested under ideal conditions. It is very hard, translucent, glutenous, and weighs 68 lbs. to the bushel measure. The oats scored a total of 95¼ marks and the barley 80½. It will be noted that the first four prize-winners were separated by only 1¼ points, while the difference between the first and the ninth prize-winners was only 4½ points.

The prize list and points scored follow:

The Prize-Winning Locals

1st, Rockhaven Local, Rockhaven, Sask., T. C. Raymond, secretary; 2nd, East Prospect Local, Scott, Sask., John G. Brown, secretary; 3rd, Greenwood Local, Lloydminster, Sask., Stanley Rackham, secretary; 4th, Red Deer Hill Local, Red Deer Hill, Sask., Leslie F. Preddy, secretary; 5th, Ballinora Local, Ballinora, Sask., N. W. Medd, secretary; 6th, The Union Local, Druid, Sask., R. W. Bishop, secretary; 7th, Dundurn Local, Dundurn, Sask., Wm. Brown, secretary; 8th, Dafoe Local, Dafoe, Sask., E. E. Bolton, secretary; 9th, Speers Local, Speers, Sask., Douglas Japp, secretary; 10th, Equity Local, Herbert, Sask., G. W. Francis, secretary; 11th, Rutland Local, Rutland, Sask., S. M. Chamberlain, secretary; 12th, Goodlands Local, Fartown, Sask., H. H. Dicconson, secretary; 13th, Naseby Local, Naseby, Sask., Archie B. Kennedy, secretary; 14th, Bulyea Local, Bulyea, Sask., A. Waterhouse, Jr., secretary; 15th, Semans Local, Semans, Sask., Chas. Thompson, secretary; 16th, Lumsden Local, Lumsden, Sask., Jas. D. Sled, secretary; 17th, Enterprise Local, Buffalo Head, W. H. Austin, secretary; 18th, Normanton Local, Leney, Sask., R. J. Blampied, secretary; 19th, Kincora Local, Kindersley, Sask., J. J. Adams, secretary; 20th, Hay Creek Local, Maple Creek, Sask., E. J. Holmes, secretary.

The first nine prize-winning exhibits showed the following points secored:

Rockhaven Local, 272¼; East Prospect Local, 271¼; Greenwood Local, 271¼; Red Deer Hill Local, 271; Ballinora Local, 270¼; Union Local, 269¾; Dundurn Local, 269; Dafoe Local, 268¾; Speers Local, 268.

S. W. Y.

WOMEN'S CONTRIBUTION

Central Secretary:—Enclosed please find $41.60, which is the contribution to the Red Cross Fund from Antelope Park G.G.A. Women's Section. This amount was raised by a concert and box social held in the school house on July 7. Our success, which was equally a social one, was due to the willingness of everyone to do their "bit" to ensure a good time. Altho our organization is not yet a year old, we have a live membership, have enjoyed many interesting meetings and we have high hopes for a successful future.

EDITH A. ROBERTSON,
Secretary.

Loverna, Sask.

RE COAL SHORTAGE

Central Secretary:—At our last meeting the matter of securing our winter coal was discussed. I was instructed to write you and get what information I could. Do you expect a shortage as there was last winter? Our members live twenty miles from town and would like to take out their coal when they are teaming wheat this fall. If we were to order our coal now and deposit an amount per car would same insure delivery say October 1, October 15 and November some time?

Any information you can give us will be gladly received.

R. S. MORRISON,
Sec'y McDonald Creek G.G.A.

Answer

Dear Sir:—Replying to your favor of the 17th instant, I am free to state that I do expect a real coal shortage during the coming winter. There is every indication that our Western mines will not be able to mine more than around 65 per cent. of the coal which they mined last winter. It is highly imperative therefore that wherever possible our members should lay in a substantial portion of their winter's coal supply before September 1, even tho it may mean an extra trip to town for a load of coal by members who live twenty miles from town.

Delivery cannot be guaranteed on orders placed now for October delivery. There is no especial advantage in that. The only way in which we can assist the mines is to take coal now during the summer when the demand is usually light. The payment of a deposit, or even of the whole purchase amount, would not assist any, unless actual delivery can be taken. The Central will be pleased to receive your orders for fall delivery, and we will do our best with them. Orders placed thus early for fall delivery will, of course, have priority over orders received later, so that you will have at least a measure of protection if your orders are placed now, but the vital point is, that unless a good deal of coal is taken during the summer months, so that the mines can run as near their full capacity as possible, there is nothing which can possibly prevent a real coal shortage during the fall and winter.

The most serious impediment to the coal business of the S.G.G.A. is the fact that our people are in the habit of purchasing their entire year's supply of coal during a period of about two months in the fall, and that at a time when even without this business the coal mines are fairly overwhelmed with orders. I strongly advise that you endeavor to take at least one or two carloads of coal before September 1, and also that you place your orders for fall delivery as early as possible. The Central can supply only those lines of coal on which it quotes prices.

CENTRAL SECRETARY.

CENTRAL ACCEPTS INSURANCE

Central Secretary:—I have been requested to write you to see whether you insure rural school houses. There has been a new school built up here and they have got to insure it and if they can insure thru the Grain Growers they will do so. If you carry this business, will you please give me rates per $1,000.

A. J. SMITH,
Sec.-Treas. Waterfield G.G.A.

Silver Stream, Sask.

Answer

Dear Sir:—I am pleased to have your letter of the 3rd instant asking if the Central can place your insurance on your new school building. In reply I am forwarding you enclosed herewith a form for application to be filled in and also the rate per thousand dollars of insurance.

The Central has completed arrangements under which it can accept applications for fire insurance on all kinds of property, and place the same with thoroughly dependable companies. I shall be very pleased therefore to have your application for insurance on your new school house, and I thank you heartily for the tone of loyalty to your own organization which permeates your letter.

CENTRAL SECRETARY.

INFORMATION RE ELEVATORS

Central Secretary:—Please send me information about building a co-operative elevator; also inform me if the line elevators can prevent us from using a portable elevator to load our grain. They stopped a party from using one at Luseland.

JOHN T. MOSCRIP.

Answer

Dear Sir:—Replying to your favor, I have to state that if you wish to secure a co-operative elevator at your point it will be necessary for you to communicate with Wilfred T. Mills, secretary Co-operative Elevator Co., Regina, Sask., who will furnish you with full information.

Regarding the use of portable elevators for putting grain into cars, I have to state that line elevator companies have nothing to do with your use of these machines. It is entirely a matter with the railway companies, and the railway companies will permit you to use such machines for loading your own grain, but they will not permit you to use such machines for loading the grain of non-members for hire. That is to say, if your association purchases a portable elevator it may be used by all the members of your association for the loading of their own grain, as every member would be a part owner of the elevator, but the railway companies will not permit the elevator to be used for hire.

CENTRAL SECRETARY.

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The labor shortage is serious and the only way to make sure of a sufficient supply for the winter is to order as much as possible without any delay and avoid the usual extreme pressure on the mines during the rush season.
Stock Up Now
Ask your Local Secretary for prices or write the Central.
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REGINA

Winter Rye

May be sown any time between June and September 20th. The earlier it is sown the more abundant the pasturage this fall and early next spring. In addition will yield as heavy a crop of grain as any cereal yet grown in this country. It is an excellent "cleaning crop," therefore of particular value in combating wild oats. Winter Rye is undoubtedly the coming "fall sown" grain of the West.

READY NOW FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT

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Our stocks are so thoroughly cleaned and high grade that they cannot be compared with ordinary stock offered elsewhere. Pedigreed Strain—This selected stock gives extra heavy yields. Ready for shipment from 1916 crop end of August. Brandon $1.50, Calgary $1.65 per bushel. Add 25 cents for cotton bag containing 2 bushels.

TO GROWERS

If you are growing Spring or Winter Rye mail your samples of 1916 crop to us. We are the largest Rye dealers in this country in car lots.

A. E. McKENZIE Co. Ltd.

Brandon, Man. Calgary, Alta.

OATS!

We want some, and are buying continuously any grade. If you cannot get box cars, wire, phone or write us and we will supply sacks to ship in stock cars. Market prices date of inspection.

LAING BROS.

WINNIPEG MAN.

Highest Price Paid for all your

Farm Products

We want more Butter, Eggs, Live Poultry, Dressed Meats, Hides, Wool and Potatoes. Ship your supply at once.

Farmers' and Gardeners' Produce Exchange, Limited

Under control of Manitoba Grain Growers' Association

305 Carlton Street, Winnipeg

LIVE HENS WANTED

Hens	15c
Ducks	15c
Turkeys	18c
Young Roosters	Best Market Price
Spring Chickens	Best Market Price

These prices f.o.b. Winnipeg. Let us know what you have to sell and we will forward crates for shipping. Prompt cash on receipt of shipment.

ROYAL PRODUCE & TRADING CO. - 97 Alkens St., Winnipeg

Live Poultry

Hens	Per lb. 14c to 15c
Roosters (any age)	Per lb. 13c
Turkeys	" 20c
Ducklings	" 15c
Ducks	" 12c
Geese	" 15c
Broilers	" 23c

All prices quoted are for live weight f.o.b. Winnipeg, and are guaranteed for 15 days from date of this paper.

Terms—Cash, Bank Money Order, on receipt of goods.

Save time in shipping by securing boxes from your local merchant. Slat sides and top to provide good ventilation; your station agent will accept them that way. This will save you the express charges out, but if you cannot do this let us know the variety, how many you have, and we will forward our crates for shipping.

GOLDEN STAR FRUIT AND PRODUCE CO.

WINNIPEG MANITOBA

IF YOU DO NOT SEE WHAT YOU WANT ADVERTISED IN THIS ISSUE, WRITE US AND WE WILL PUT YOU IN TOUCH WITH THE MAKERS

Manitoba

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association By R. C. Henders, President, Suite 4, Balmoral Court, Winnipeg, to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

SIGNS OF PROGRESS

The Canadian Council of Agriculture held a four days session in Winnipeg, beginning with July 25, at which some important changes regarding the policy and work of the council took place. It was believed by the council that the time was opportune to take another step in advance. A permanent secretary with offices in Winnipeg was arranged for, and R. McKenzie, the present secretary, was selected to fill the position. His many years of work in farmers' organizations will eminently qualify him for the discharging of his new duties. Perhaps no man in Canada has given more careful study to economics than he and the appointment to his new office will afford him the best possible opportunity for securing such conditions as will place our economic burdens more equitably than they have hitherto been placed.

The following resolution of appreciation regarding the appointment was passed by the executive of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association:—

"Resolved that we place on record our high appreciation of the valuable services rendered to our Association by R. McKenzie while acting as our secretary-treasurer. In all these years of struggle Mr. McKenzie has been a wise counsellor and an untiring worker. The experience which he gained thru study and service has always been placed in the most effective form at the disposal of our board. We recognize that we are very largely indebted to him for whatever success we have achieved, both from an educational and a legislative standpoint and we would not relinquish our claim upon him as secretary of our provincial organization so readily were it not for the fact that there is being opened to him the wider door of a more effective service. We wish him every success in this advanced field of endeavor and expect thru it Manitoba as well as the other provinces of the Dominion will reap a large measure of economic freedom."

Change in Staff

The appointment referred to above has made necessary a change in the office staff of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association. The executive was called together and after a careful review of the whole situation decided to ask the president to also assume the position of acting secretary-treasurer and carry on the work of the Association until such time as proper constitutional arrangements may be made. This matter will be fully considered at the first meeting of the board of directors, which will in all probability be held as soon as possible after the rush of harvest work is over. It would expedite matters if all communications pertaining to the work of our provincial Association will in future be addressed to R. C. Henders, Acting Secretary-Treasurer, 404 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg.

MOLINE CO-OPERATIVE ASSN.

The Moline Co-operative Association held its semi-annual meeting at Moline school house on Monday, July 31, at 8 o'clock. The secretary-treasurer presented his semi-annual statement, which showed the Association to be in a flourishing condition, their turn-over in the six months being $10,600, paid up capital of $709.00 and a profit from the six months business of $607.00. Several of the shareholders expressed their appreciation of the manner in which the manager has handled the business. About thirty shareholders were present. A motion was passed appointing a committee to make the necessary arrangements to bring their Co-operative Association under the Co-operative Act passed by the Manitoba Legislature at its last session. R. McKenzie, secretary of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, gave an address on "What Co-operation Can Do for the Farmers." Mrs. Jas. Elliott, of Totonka P.O., gave a spirited address on the value to farmers of getting together and in creating a community spirit, emphasizing the importance of farmers' wives becoming members of the Association and influencing their sons and daughters also to become members.

NINGA CONTRIBUTES

Geo. Love, secretary of the Ninga Branch, forwards a check for $287.60 from the Association and an additional sum of $50.00 collected by Miss Love for Belgian Relief. The above amount does not represent all this Association has contributed as they sent in a very handsome donation at the end of last year as returns from their Patriotic Acre Pledges and they have still some of their pledges to be redeemed.

TIMELY ADVICE

There are indications of a shortage of coal in the West being felt when the cold weather sets in and a heavy demand is made on the supply owing to a shortage of labor in the coal mines. The Grain Growers' Associations who take the precaution of getting their coal supply before the harvest sets in will be protected against this possible shortage.

FOXWARREN INCORPORATES

The Foxwarren Association held a well attended meeting on July 22 to discuss the advisability of incorporating the Association under the Manitoba Co-operative Act. R. McKenzie, secretary of the Central Association, was present and explained the principal clauses of the act, after which a general discussion took place in which the benefits of co-operative buying were set forth by several speakers. The advantages to the community of the farmers working together to do their own business, thus creating a community spirit, was emphasized. A provisional board of directors, composed of the president, secretary and five others, was appointed to take the necessary steps to complete the organization. W. R. Roberts, the district representative of the Agricultural College Extension Department, was present and gave an address on the work of the Extension Department of the college. There should be the closest co-operation between this extension work and the branches of the Grain Growers' Association.

FAIRFAX ASSOCIATION CONTRIBUTES

Secretary Fraser of the Fairfax Association sends in the sum of $40.00 contributed by Messrs. E. G. Fraser, J. C. Wilson and W. A. Fraser to the Patriotic Acre Fund as returns from their pledges. The same are to be donated to the Red Cross, Patriotic and Belgian Funds.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE MEETING

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Farmers' and Gardeners' Produce Exchange was held in the Board Room of the Manitoba Free Press on June 20, 1916, at 2 p.m. R. McKenzie occupied the chair and the following members were present: H. Willoughby, A. McKellar, A. W. McKinney, P. Wright, R. C. Henders, M. McCusker, S. Scott, R. Lemieux, W. A. Love, H. W. Hack, E. H. Pauland, W. Moffat.

The chairman on opening the meeting after a few introductory remarks gave a brief review of the operations of the exchange during the year, relating some of the difficulties encountered in the operations of the market. The secretary then read the balance sheet for the year. Considerable discussion took place over the balance sheet, which showed a profit of $383.43. The managing-director briefly outlined the difficulties encountered in the way of getting sufficient produce, not nearly sufficient being received to supply the needs of customers; that the shipments from the country were spasmodic, some days a large quantity was received, others practically nothing. In the case of meat, especially during the hot weather, it was difficult to meet the requirements over the counter. The surplus requirements had to be purchased from the abattoirs. The Farmers' Exchange handled $53,200 worth of farmers' produce for the year ending May 31. All this produce was sold direct to the consumer, there being only one cost of handling between the farmer and the table of the city family. Last year's business has demonstrated that much saving can be effected in the distribution of farmers' produce by the development of this method of doing business. The experience of the year indicates that with an increase of capital and proper cold storage facilities the Farmers' and Gardeners' Exchange can be made useful to both producer and consumer. The management of the exchange had no difficulty in finding a market for all the farm produce that could be shipped to them. Farmers would find it to their advantage to express their butter, eggs and poultry to the exchange where they will receive payment in cash rather than exchange their produce for goods at country stores. The exchange is under the direct control of organized farmers and is established for the purpose of supplying an agency to dispose of all kinds of farm produce that is assembled by co-operative organizations of farmers or individual shippers.

MANITOBA GRAIN GROWERS MEET

Minutes of meeting held in the offices of the Association, Thursday, July 27, at 8 p.m. There were present: R. C. Henders, Peter Wright, R. J. Avison, J. S. Wood and R. McKenzie. Minutes of last meeting read and adopted on motion of R. J. Avison. Moved by Peter Wright, seconded by R. J. Avison, that the president and secretary prepare a memorial expressing our regret at the death of R. M. Wilson and an appreciation of his services to the farmers' movement and that a copy be sent to Mrs. Wilson from The Grain Growers' Guide. Mr. McKenzie tendered his resignation as secretary of the Grain Growers' Association to take up the work of secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture. Moved by J. S. Wood, seconded by Peter Wright, that the resignation of the secretary be accepted in view of the circumstances under which it was made.

Moved by Peter Wright, seconded by R. J. Avison, that R. C. Henders be appointed acting-secretary at the same salary as paid R. McKenzie, duties to commence August 1. Moved by J. S. Wood, seconded by R. J. Avison, that the secretary be instructed to close the books of the Association as on July 31 and have same audited by the Association's auditors up to that date. Moved by R. J. Avison, seconded by Peter Wright, that the signatory powers conferred on the president be transferred to J. S. Wood, vice-president, and the president and secretary arrange to transfer the security bond to the acting-secretary.

Moved by Peter Wright, seconded by R. J. Avison, that the secretary be instructed to get in communication with the military authorities and the department of agriculture with respect to providing farm help for harvest in Manitoba.

The president presented the following memorial in reference to the death of R. M. Wilson:—

"We, the members of the executive board of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, desire to place on record our deep sorrow at the loss the farmers' movement in this Western country has sustained by the removal from among us by death of R. M. Wilson of Marringhurst, Man. His careful study of rural problems, his good judgment, his transparent honesty and his genial spirit made him a valuable help in our cause. We desire to convey to Mrs. Wilson and the members of the family our deepest sympathy in this their trying hour."

Before the above resolution was put the different members of the executive expressed themselves in feeling terms with regard to the personal loss they had sustained in the death of Mr. Wilson.

The meeting then adjourned.

OGILVIE AND PLUMAS

Provincial Secretary R. McKenzie addressed a meeting of the Grain Growers at Ogilvie on the afternoon of July 7, and at Plumas in the evening. The meeting at Ogilvie, which was held in the church, was largely attended, and a goodly number of the farmers' wives graced the meeting with their presence.

The meeting at Plumas was held in the Orange Hall, and thru a misunderstanding of dates was not so well attended as it would otherwise have been.

LIGHTNING PROTECTION

The possibility of danger by lightning is perhaps better realized at this time of the year than at any other period. After every electric storm reports are received of houses and barns being burned, animals in the field killed and sometimes men and women are struck and killed by lightning.

The Fire Commissioners' Department for Saskatchewan reports during the third quarter of the year 1915, that is during the months of July, August and September, there were twenty-seven different fires reported as caused by lightning. The loss on livestock killed by lightning reported, but not classified was $1024.65. The loss on livestock killed by lightning reported and classified was as follows:—Cattle, 11 head; horses, 16 head; Loss, $2271.50.

There is always a danger present during an electrical storm that the house or barn or animal or person may be in a favorable position to be a conductor, thus assisting the two equal and opposite charges of electricity present respectively in the land and atmosphere to unite and when such object becomes the conductor, a charge of tremendous strength passes thru it and the result in the case of unprotected buildings is usually a fire and with animals or persons instantaneous death.

Lightning Protection Simple

It is a comparatively simple and inexpensive matter to properly protect buildings from any danger from lightning. In a bulletin issued by the office of the Fire Commissioner for Saskatchewan it is stated that lightning rods have proved to be a positive protection and will under proper installation tend to reduce the destruction and loss caused by lightning. Satisfactory conductors can be made of either copper or iron. They should have as few joints as possible, they should never be insulated but should be fastened securely in place, suitable allowance being made for expansion, by clamps of the same material as the conductor. The vertical rods should be carried a sufficient distance from the wall to avoid sharp bends around projecting masonry or brick work. Conductors should also be run as far as practicable from all interior metal fittings, such as piping, hay track, etc. The terminals should extend not less than eighteen inches above the point to be protected. A permanent and reliable ground is absolutely essential, By far the best ground can be secured by connecting to underground metallic water piping. When this not possible, ground plates, driven pipes or the equivalent are recommended. Following are a few suggestions to avoid danger from lightning:—

How to Avoid Danger

Why is it necessary to avoid proximity to water and streams during lightning? Because water being a good conductor, a person standing near it, being also a good conductor, might determine the discharge.

Why is the middle story of a house the safest part to be in during an electric storm? Because lightning sometimes passes upward from the earth; hence it is a mistaken notion of safety to take refuge in a cellar. In instances where houses have been struck with electricity from the earth, the force of a shock has abated as the electricity ascended.

Why is the middle of a room the safest place? Because it is removed from conducting surfaces such as bright mirrors, bell wires, cornices, wall, etc.

Why is it advisable to stand on a thick rug or a hair mattress? Because, being dry and non-conducting bodies, they would insulate the human body and prevent the electricity from passing to it.

Why is it dangerous to approach the fireplace in an electric storm? Because heated smoke, air, vapor and soot are conductors and the metal grate, fender, fire irons, etc., are all good conductors and may conduct the electricity to a person standing near them.

Why is it dangerous to approach a window for the purpose of fastening the shutters during a thunderstorm? Because the iron bolts and bars, the hinges, etc., afford conduction to electricity and may convey a severe electric shock.

Is it dangerous to stand near a lightning conductor? It is not dangerous because metal being a better conductor than the human body, electricity would not leave the metal to pass thru a worse conductor.

When is it dangerous to stand near an elevated object? When electric storms occur it is dangerous to stand near tall objects which are indifferent conductors, because the fluids of the human body are a good medium and lightning would pass thru the body in preference to any worse mediums.

CO-OPERATIVE EGG MARKETING

During the past six months considerable activity has taken place in connection with the organization of co-operative marketing associations in the province of Manitoba. A number of the associations which have been organized are now shipping their eggs co-operatively and others will commence shortly. In contrast to the usual methods of marketing eggs, those produced by the members of the co-operative associations are shipped direct to the larger centres and the members receive a cash price for their produce. This method of marketing has many advantages over the old system of trading eggs for goods at the local store; viz., for the improved quality of eggs marketed a higher price is received; shipments are made more frequently; the quality of a perishable food product is conserved; by means of the "case plan" method of identification the goods are paid for according to quality; and finally, the farmer himself is given, in cash in hand, definite tangible evidence of the magnitude of the returns received from the poultry on his farm.

That the work initiated to date has met with general approval is evidenced by the number of requests for meetings which have been received. These requests have been complied with as quickly as possible, but owing to the inclement weather previous to seeding, there still remains quite a number of places to be visited. Plans are being made to follow up this work immediately and as many meetings as possible have been held during the month of June.

It is proposed, when a sufficient number of local associations have been organized, to federate these and form a Provincial Association which will operate its own warehouse and grading station in Winnipeg.

In districts where a number of producers have expressed themselves anxious to undertake the marketing of eggs and poultry co-operatively arrangements can easily be made to have the whole subject explained. It is customary to appoint a collector or business manager whose duty it is to arrange for the collection, shipment and disposal of the eggs, also to arrange, at the time of the organization, for some system of financing whereby the necessary cases, fillers and other equipment necessary to properly carry on the business may be purchased. Some capital is also necessary in order that the members may be paid with reasonable promptness for their eggs. A certain day in the week is chosen as shipping day, and it is understood the eggs are to be brought in on that day or the day before. The shipper is usually paid on the commission basis, which ranges from ½ to 1 cent per dozen, depending upon the season and also upon the amount of work entailed. The shipper also makes returns to the farmers on the basis of the grading statement received, paying the full amount received less his own commission and transportation and other necessary charges.

In districts where, for any reason, it is not possible or convenient to complete a fully organized association, temporary arrangements may be made whereby only a few interested persons may ship their eggs co-operatively and thereby obtain the benefit of direct sale. In this case one of their number should be selected as a shipping agent, or if not convenient possibly the local merchant, elevator manager, express agent or someone else in the vicinity who is conveniently located might be induced to handle this part of the work. There seems no good reason why a large number of the Grain Growers' Associations should not adopt this means of co-operation. Co-operation between these local associations and the organizers under the Dominion Livestock Branch would avoid a lot of unnecessary duplication.

Further information regarding the co-operative marketing of eggs can readily be secured from R. J. Allen, 44 Hargrave St., Winnipeg, the Manitoba representative of the Poultry Division, or with the Assistant Livestock Commissioner, Ottawa, in charge of the Markets Policy of the Dominion Livestock Branch.

There will be fewer scrub horses in the future than there have been heretofore. It is no longer considered good business to breed to diseased and crippled stallions.

LIGHTNING

Western Lightning Rod Co., Brandon

manufacture and instal strictly high grade lightning protection. Don't get your buildings rodded until some of our men call. We are the only manufacturers who actually put on all the goods they sell. Our men thoroughly understand their business, so you take absolutely no chances.

Our goods are above the weights and standards demanded by Governments, Insurance Companies, Agricultural Colleges, and all authorities on the control of lightning.

If our men have not called, write us giving actual size of your buildings, and we will let you know what the work will cost, and if satisfactory to you we will send a practical lightning rod man to instal, and will guarantee the material and workmanship, and you will not be at the mercy of someone who does not understand how to do the work. This is very important. Don't delay. Write us at once and be out of danger of lightning.

Advertisers in The Guide are in position to give good service to you and your family. The Guide will not knowingly carry the advertising of any unreliable concern. In writing to the advertiser, be sure to mention that you saw his announcement in The Guide, Winnipeg. It will insure good service.

BARGAINS FOR AUGUST
in Pianos, Organs and Phonographs

Our August "Special" is a brand new Colonial style, cabinet grand, upright piano in mahogany, walnut or oak case. Detailed description, along with special terms of payment, forwarded on request, and the special price is **$285**

Slightly Used Instruments

Each instrument listed below has either been taken in exchange by us, or used for demonstrating purposes. Each one has been gone over and is guaranteed to be in good condition. Note the generous discounts on some of the best known makes.

PIANOS

Regular		Special
$300	Sterling	$185
350	Newcombe	165
350	Williams	185
350	Morris	187
400	Arlington	245
400	Otto	245
400	Canada	285
400	Bell	285
420	Doherty	285
450	Gourlay	325
475	Gerhard-Heintzman	350
500	Gerhard-Heintzman	365

PHONOGRAPHS

Regular		Special
$ 45.00	Grafonola	$ 25
66.50	Victrola	39
53.00	Victrola	34
75.00	Grafonola	45
137.50	Victrola	80
220.00	Victrola	175

4 Columbias, with horns, for **$8.00** each

PLAYER-PIANOS

Regular		Special
$750	Pianista	$465
800	Doherty	485
850	Bell	550
950	Angelus	650

ORGANS

Regular		Special
$100	Bell (5 octave)	$28
100	Doherty (5 octave)	28
110	Bell (5 octave)	35
150	Bell (6 octave)	75
140	Dominion (6 octave)	65

Terms of Payment

As low as $3.00, $5.00, $8.00 and $10.00 monthly. Special terms arranged on request.

Privilege of Exchanging

As additional guarantee we will allow any purchaser the privilege of exchanging any of the above instruments at any time within three years, accepting the amount paid on the purchase price of any new or more expensive piano.

We Pay the Freight to any point in Western Canada, and guarantee safe delivery.

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You might supply me with further details regarding..... (Name of make)

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The Famous Light-Weight Cushman Engines, mounted on the same truck with Separator:

No. 8 Lincoln, 8 h.p., Equipped with Straw Carrier and Hand Feed
No. 15 Lincoln, 15 h.p., Equipped with Blower and Hand Feed
No. 20 Lincoln, 20 h.p., Equipped with Blower and Self Feeder

In addition to the Macdonald Feeder furnished on **No. 20 Lincoln** we are also exclusive distributors for Western Canada of the

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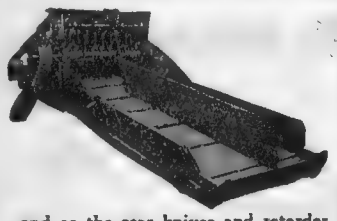

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It Ably Takes the Place of Men

THE LANGDON IDEAL AUTOMATIC FEEDER cuts down cost—eliminates help—increases feed, speed and life of the separator. It feeds the separator as if by hand. Wet, tangled or stack burnt grain always offers greater resistance. **THE LANGDON FEEDER** checks the feed when it should be checked, and as the rear knives and retarder fingers intermatch, every bundle must be thoroughly divided and separated before it can pass to the threshing cylinder. **YOU WILL NEED THE LANGDON THIS YEAR.** It is the one sane way of overcoming the shortage of labor problem. Complete lines of repairs always kept in stock. You can **DEPEND** upon **CUSHMAN SERVICE.** Write us today and state the kind of separator you use.

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150 ft. 7-in. 5-ply CANVAS BELT $49.50

We are overstocked in **CANVAS BELTS,** 150 ft. 7 in. 5-ply, from last year, and want to reduce same. These belts are out of our regular stock, and are the ones we have always had on sale. **THE PRICE OF $49.50 IS BELOW OUR PRESENT COST PRICE,** and only because we bought last year are we able to offer them at this figure.

We offer only 85 Belts at this price. When they are sold our price will then be $59.45, so if you want one order at once.

H. R. HAWKEY & CO. - WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

Farmer-Lender Conference

Organized Farmers' Leaders Meet Managers of Mortgage Companies to Discuss Mutual Problems.

On Friday, July 28, the Canadian Council of Agriculture and the Mortgage Loans Associations from the three prairie provinces gathered together for a heart to heart talk in the Board Room of the Industrial Bureau, Winnipeg. Considering the fact that it was the hottest day of the season, in fact so hot that everybody present looked as tho they were in a Turkish bath, and considering there had been some considerable differences between the farmers and the mortgage companies, it is a tribute to both of them that the meeting was most harmonious and cordial thruout. At noon the mortgage representatives entertained the farmers at luncheon at the Fort Garry Hotel.

C. W. Strathy, president of the Mortgage Loans Association of Manitoba, filled the position of chairman with general satisfaction.

When the meeting opened attention was called to a memorandum setting forth the point of view of the mortgage companies, which was prepared in printed form and distributed to those present. The memorandum set forth the difficulties under which the mortgage companies did business and dealt mostly with legislation, both provincial and federal, which affected the status of a first mortgage.

Complains from Farmers

G. F. Chipman, editor of The Grain Growers' Guide, submitted memoranda of complaints against mortgage companies received at his office from farmers from the three prairie provinces. The memoranda covered the subjects of Rate of Interest; Fire Insurance; Cost of Renewal; Cost of Foreclosure Proceedings; Bonus on Payments; Increased Rates on Overdue Payments; Supplying the Farmer with a Triplicate Copy of his Mortgage; Cost of Re-inspection; Cost of Placing Mortgages; Misrepresentation by Agents; Charges for Unnecessary Searches; Leases Taken as Additional Security.

With these two memoranda before them the meeting set out to discuss the question of the Rate of Interest, and this subject remained under discussion nearly all day as it involved and brought in practically every other point at issue. The discussion was serious and firm on both sides, but at the same time quite courteous and harmonious. Several other things were left for discussion when the meeting closed at 5.30, but the meeting was terminated by mutual consent, the heat being so oppressive that it was impossible to continue with any degree of comfort.

Rates of Interest

When discussing the rate of interest the managers of the mortgage companies said it was not under their control, but was very largely a matter of supply and demand. Some companies were only agents for old country investors, others were loaning insurance funds, while others still were loaning funds entrusted to their care by private clients who very frequently stipulated the rate of interest to be charged. A considerable part of the mortgage money for the West came from the old country. The prevailing rate of interest on this class of money in Great Britain today was 5 per cent.; exchange cost, which is now very heavy, brokerage charges, British war taxation, all had to be added on; then there was the cost of administration in Canada and the agent's commission of 1 per cent. for handling it, out of which the losses must be paid. It was pointed out the prevailing average rate of interest in Manitoba on farm mortgages was 7 per cent., and in Saskatchewan and Alberta was 8 per cent., tho it was admitted that there were mortgages carrying 9 per cent. and some higher in outlying districts. The mortgage men, however, stated that they much preferred the 7 per cent. and 8 per cent. business to anything higher as it paid them just as well as the security was better and the percentage of losses was smaller. They stated that money was costing more and more year by year, and their chief contention was that legislation had been in the past enacted in all three prairie provinces, but particularly in Saskatchewan and Alberta, which impaired the standing of a first mortgage by allowing a number of other charges in the guise of taxes to be placed before it against the title. This legislation, particularly in Saskatchewan, has been amended and satisfactorily adjusted within the past year or two. It was maintained, however, by the mortgage representatives that it will require some little time for the cost of mortgage money in Saskatchewan to come back to the Manitoba average.

Farmer Always Pays

As an example of the costs in the West it was pointed out that very frequently land under mortgage was abandoned and grew up to weeds. Noxious weeds inspectors destroyed the weeds and frequently put very heavy charges on the land. At times it had run as high as $600 against a half section. This was made a prior charge to the first mortgage, and in a number of cases where foreclosure proceedings took place it was found after paying off the weed charges, seed grain liens, destruction of gopher charges and other charges, the mortgage companies might sustain a loss of several hundred dollars. There was very generally a feeling in the rural community against the absentee land owner, particularly if held by a mortgage company.

But altho the mortgage company was able to stand this loss, it apparently was overlooked that the charge in the long run was chalked up in increased interest rates against all other farmers doing business with the mortgage company, thus every extra charge placed on a mortgage company and every loss which they sustained in their dealings with farmers or with governments, all has its effect on general rate of interest on mortages.

None of the mortgage representatives would undertake to guarantee a reduction in the rate of interest even tho legislative conditions were improved. They, however, feel the general tendency would be to bring more capital into the country and that competition would reduce the rate as it was doing all over the United States today. They were, however, in some doubt as to what would be the condition of affairs after the war.

On the general question of legislation that would interfere with the status of a first mortgage, both the farmers and the mortgage representatives were unanimously of the opinion that such legislation should be discouraged in every possible way because it was clearly recognized that a reasonably low rate of interest could only be secured on a first mortgage if it were absolutely a first mortage and not subject to a number of other prior claims, except the ordinary and legitimate taxes.

Foreclosure Costs too High

The cost of foreclosure proceedings came in for very considerable discussion as these charges are extremely high. It was realized that when the farmer got into the position where he was foreclosed and sold up, he was in a bad way and was entitled to every possible leniency. The mortgage company representatives were heartily in favor of this as they said it was decidedly against their interest and not in any way to their advantage to have foreclosure proceedings expensive. The expenses in Alberta for foreclosures on farms are almost double that of the other two provinces, running as high as $400 to foreclose a $1,000 mortgage on a quarter section. The delays are also very serious in that province. The legislation makes foreclosure proceedings very slow, very tedious and very costly, and all the cost must come out of the farmer if he has any equity left in his property. The farmers and mortgage companies were equally desirous to have foreclosure costs brought down to a minimum.

Representatives of the loan companies from Alberta did not object to the principle of both the wild land tax and the unearned increment tax in that province as affecting the speculator, but wanted some slight change in their application, in order, for instance, that the wild lands' tax would not apply on an abandoned farm immediately it was vacated and that the unearned increment tax would not apply in foreclosure sales.

The mortgage company representatives in the course of the day in discussing amortization said they were not prepared to put all their money out on this principle, but they were prepared to

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Blast out the boulders, blow up the stumps—and you have a fertile field where waste land existed before.

Use C.X.L. Stumping Powder

the most effective and economical means of blasting out stumps, digging ditches and tree holes and doing excavating work on the farm.

There is big money in agricultural blasting. Write for proposition. Send for our Free Booklet "Farming with Dynamite".

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Will stand more frost, pump easier, last longer, cost less, in Wells not more than 40 feet deep, than any pump made.
For deep wells get Cater's fig. 730. "So easy to put in and so easy to repair."
A full line of Gasoline Engines, Windmills, Water Tanks, etc., kept in stock. Write for Catalogue F. Address:

H. CATER Dept. O. BRANDON MAN.

recognize it and they believe would be willing to loan more on this principle than the farmers would like to borrow on that plan.

Laxity in Payments

Another matter affecting the general cost of mortgage business was the very considerable number of mortgages that ran over two years in arrears of interest. In the states to the south it was a general practice that mortgages were not allowed to run in arrears and foreclosure proceedings were much more prompt and strict. In the older countries, such as Germany, where money was exceedingly cheap before the war, arrears were unheard of because the foreclosure proceedings were very, very drastic.

It was pointed out by the farmers that it would be of decided advantage to have all mortgages made out in triplicate so that the farmers might retain a copy, whereas at present only two copies are made, one going to the Land Titles Office and the other to the mortgage company's office. It was pointed out that this would cost an extra dollar and the farmers' representatives were of the opinion that a very large number of farmers would be quite willing to pay a dollar to have a certified copy of their mortgage for their own use and reference. It was generally stated on behalf of the mortgage companies that they would supply a triplicate certified copy of a mortgage to a farmer on a charge of a dollar, so that any farmer who wishes a copy of his mortgage will be able to procure it by writing to the mortgage company.

Curse of Protection

During the course of the day Mr. Langley and H. W. Wood, president of the U.F.A., pointed out to the representatives of the mortgage companies very clearly the chief disability under which the farmers of Western Canada labored, namely, that of being forced to sell their produce in an open competitive market where it brought the lowest prevailing price and being forced to buy all their requirements in a restricted protected market at the highest price. The matter was not elaborated and did not become a general discussion, but the farmers made it quite clear that the protective system was the greatest burden on their shoulders.

No general action was taken on the Fire Insurance question as different companies are differently situated on this matter. In an informal discussion, however, it was generally said that insurance in force at the placing of the mortgage should be carried to maturity and that the mortgage company should be permitted to specify certain other companies at the time of renewal, if desirable.

Renewal Charges Unfair

The cost of renewal was also discussed informally. The practice among the best companies seems to be to make no charge whatever for renewal. But apparently there are a few of the companies still making revenue out of this method.

The cost of placing mortgages was brought up and discussed in connection with solicitor's fees. The mortgage companies expressed themselves as very agreeable to have these charges reduced if it could be done, but that the solicitors should be paid a reasonable fee for their work and that the cost of placing mortgages depended very considerably on the condition of the title at the time and the government charges for registration.

The Joint Agreement

At the conclusion of the meeting it was decided that further action should be taken and that provision should be made for continuing the discussion on the questions and it was therefore provided that a joint committee should be formed in each of the provinces and in order to give form and direction to the work of the committee the following resolutions were passed unanimously:—

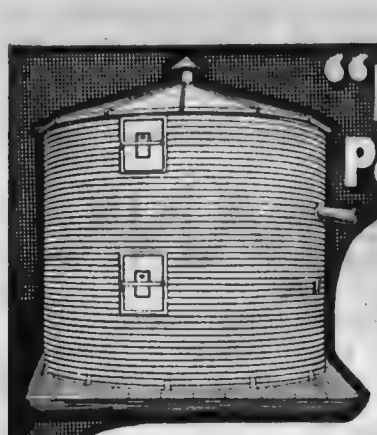
"Resolved that in the opinion of this conference it is desirable in the interests of both farmers and loan companies in the three prairie provinces:

(a) That all legislation affecting mortgages and titles should as far as possible be made uniform.

(b) That sale and foreclosure procedure be simplified in order that the present excessive costs and delays may be reduced to a minimum.

(c) That the tariff costs in sale and foreclosure actions under mortgage be removed from the rules of court and made statutory.

(d) That the present tariff of fees charged for registration in sale and fore-



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You Can Fill From Any Side

After filling, replace roof section and it bolts back, absolutely rain and snow tight. Chutes, with cut-offs, at 2 heights making bag filling easy. Size 12 feet 5 inches diameter, by 9 feet 11 inches at eaves, total capacity 1015 "Imperial" bushels.

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28 inch Separator alone, all fittings.....Cash, $332.00
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Write for free Catalog and Time Terms

AS USED BY
Norman M. Ross, Superintendent of the Government Farms, Indian Head.
Paul Gerlach, Allan, winner of the World's Prize Wheat in 1913.
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John Illingworth, Roecliff, who came within ¾ point of Seager Wheeler in 1914.
See the **Official Government Report** on my machine given by the government expert.

MANY IMPROVEMENTS **ORDER KEROSENE BURNER IF DESIRED**

My price for cash this year is only 2 per cent. more, and my time price is only 5 per cent. more. **Other companies have advanced from 10 per cent. to 25 per cent.** You will notice I publish all my prices plainly in my advertising and my catalogue and do not have two or three different prices for the same article.
I can also supply **COAL OIL BURNERS** for 6 and 8 H.P. **WATERLOO BOY ENGINES,** which I sold before I made my own, for $8.50 complete with water jets, etc. If you have an engine or separator of any make, write for my monthly mailing list of Accessories, Belts, Pulleys, etc.

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ALISON'S PATENT BINDER HITCH ATTACHMENT

As demonstrated at Brandon and Regina Fairs

Made to fit any Binder, and guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Price $5 to $8 ACCORDING TO ADJUSTMENT NECESSARY TO SUIT MAKE OF BINDER

Hitch your team from 12 to 21 inches closer to work and prevent broken reels.

Extracts taken from Testimonials received from some of the most up-to-date farmers in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, after giving it a thorough trial:

"Satisfied it lightens the draft."—Sam T. Kellaway, Killarney.
"Would not be without device."—Alex. Innes, Reeve of Brenda.
"More than pleased; intend having all my binders fitted."—Geo. Whitlaw, Reeve of Winchester.
"Impossible or anyone to turn too short."—J. M. Campbell, inspector Manitoba Hail Insurance Co., Clearwater.
"Easier draft and better control of team. A valuable improvement."—Jas. Steedsman, president Deloraine Agricultural Society.
"Fully endorse all you claim for it. Worth many times the price."—Geo. Waddenhamer, president Deloraine Branch Manitoba Grain Growers' Association.
"Tried one, had two more fitted. Undoubtedly a great saving of horse power, owing to closer hitch. Much time saved through swinging your team more quickly around and leaving perfectly square corners."—Geo. N. Stewart, secretary Deloraine Branch M.G.G.A.
"Tried one, was so well pleased I sent for a second. Would hate to go back to old way. Strongly advise all farmers to use them."—John A. Montgomery, Alida, Sask.
"Used your binder hitch last season (1913), and can honestly say it is all you claim for it. Simply a great saver of draft and very convenient. Feel safe in recommending it to anyone operating a binder."—Andrew Muir, graduate of Manitoba Agricultural College.

This hitch was patented by me and has been used for five seasons on my own farm.

WM. ALISON Sec.-Treas. Souris District Assoc. Man. Grain Growers **DELORAINE, MAN.**

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Farmers' Financial Directory

ESTABLISHED - 1875

IMPERIAL BANK
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CAPITAL PAID UP $7,000,000 RESERVE FUND $7,000,000
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Branches Throughout Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta

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EST'D 1873

FARMERS!
Money to Lend - Farms for Sale

We have a limited amount of Trust Money to lend on improved farms situated within a ten-mile radius of Elevator and Railway where the owner—not a renter—is in residence, maintaining the farm in first-class shape. We have also some excellent bargains in farms, improved and unimproved, belonging to Trust Estates under our care, which must be realized at once. Send for our lists. Agents wanted in unrepresented districts. References required. Apply to

THE STANDARD TRUSTS COMPANY
WINNIPEG

MLC

Preparedness

means having something in reserve should an emergency arise. Sooner or later, if you live long enough, you will become incapacitated for work.

Wouldn't it be a good idea to anticipate your future needs and start today with one of our Guaranteed Investment Policies?

In addition to the benefits of systematic saving, thinkk of the protection Life Insurance affords to your dependents.

A post-card with your age, name and address will bring full particulars.

The Manufacturers Life
Insurance Company
TORONTO - - - - CANADA
HEAD OFFICE: KING AND YONGE STREETS

Insurance in Force Exceeds $195,000,000
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closure proceedings is needlessly high and should be reduced.

(e) That all existing legislation giving priority over first mortgages to claims other than legitimate taxes should be repealed, and that no future legislation of that nature should be enacted.

(f) That in order to give effect to the preceding resolutions a committee composed of representatives of both farmers and loan companies be formed in each province to study the details of the matters referred to and make recommendations to the conference.

(g) And further, we would recommend that these local committees should inquire into and discuss all causes of friction between farmers and loan companies with the object of removing all unnecessary causes of friction."

NEW DOMINION WAR LOAN

A preliminary announcement has just appeared stating that another Dominion war loan will be issued in September. In order that the war be carried to a successful issue, to use Lloyd George's phrase, there must be a continual supply of "silver bullets." Consequently it is every true British citizen's duty to subscribe as much as possible to the new loan. But apart from patriotic motives entirely, any subscription to this fund is extremely desirable from an investment point of view. The Canadian war loan of $100,000,000 that was issued in November last at 97½ bears interest at 5 per cent. per annum, payable half yearly. This makes the net return 5.35 per cent. which is a very favorable rate considering that the Dominion of Canada itself is the security given.

It is not yet known what price the new loan will command in the money market, but it is altogether probable that it will be as favorably received as the former issue. On July 20 war loan bonds were selling at from 98⅞ to 99. Approximately one-half of the first loan was taken up by large financial institutions and a large portion of these bonds have since been resold in amounts from $100 up. For a conservative investment the new Dominion war loan offers excellent opportunities. Farmers looking for a perfectly safe, highly desirable investment returning a liberal rate of interest should watch for the announcement of the date of the new issue, which will appear in a few weeks. Subscribers will not only be sure of having purchased a gilt edged security but will in addition have the satisfaction of knowing they are doing their part towards making it possible to bring the war to a successful conclusion.

TO OBTAIN HARVEST HELP

Every Manitoba farmer who will require extra help for the harvest should write at once to the Superintendent of Immigration and Colonization, Province of Manitoba, 439 Main Street, Winnipeg, telling how many men he needs, when he will need them, for how long, and rate of wages he pays. This is important. With late crops in the eastern provinces and the middle western states and with very few men out of work in the cities, the problem of getting enough men for the Western harvest is very serious. The Department of Agriculture advises farmers to take whatever men they can get whenever they offer, even if it means keeping them some days before actual cutting starts. Write today! Those who are listed first will get first attention when the harvesters arrive at Winnipeg and are routed out to the different points in the province. The Government is doing all it can, but it cannot do much if the farmers do not help by making their wants known at once. Under the arrangements made by the Militia Department, soldiers are now available for farm work. Manitoba farmers wishing helpers should indicate whether they desire soldiers or civilians. If wishing soldiers, they are asked not to write to Camp Hughes, but to the Winnipeg address as given above.

COMPANY ASSIGNED

The Farmers Machine Co., Watrous, Sask., assigned on June 16 last to the Saskatchewan General Trust Corporation, Regina, Sask.

The American nickel is now really worth six cents instead of five. The demand for this metal in the manufacture of war munitions has increased its value for the time being. When the world was at peace there was only 1¼ cents' worth of nickel in the American five-cent piece.

MONEY TO LEND
School Debentures Purchased
The Canada Landed and National Investment Co. Limited
E. K. CAMPBELL, Manager
P.O. Box 338 Winnipeg

THE
Weyburn Security Bank
Head Office: Weyburn, Sask.
SEVENTEEN BRANCHES IN SASKATCHEWAN
A Western Banking Institution for Western People
H. O. POWELL - General Manager

THE LONDON MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
Issue a Special
FARMERS' POLICY
There is none better.
See our Local Agent or write for his Address to—
CARSON & WILLIAMS BROS. LIMITED
UNION BANK BUILDING, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Husbands

or others whose chief thought is to make safe provision for those dependent upon them would do well to use the Monthly Income plan of Insurance.

This is the surest means of providing for the material needs of the home after your death.

Ask for rates and information of the Monthly Income Policy issued by

THE GREAT-WEST LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY
Dept. "I" Head Office: WINNIPEG

Money to Loan

on improved farm property

Lowest Current Rates

Apply through our representative in your district or direct to our nearest office.

National Trust Company Limited.
323 Main Street
WINNIPEG
TORONTO MONTREAL
EDMONTON REGINA
SASKATOON

Will a Tractor Help?

Points to be considered when contemplating buying a tractor

Emerson-Brantingham 12-20 h.p. engine pulling three 14-inch plows

Grain Growers' tractor, 12-24 h.p., pulling four plows

To decide whether or not a tractor can be economically used on a farm is a question confronting many farmers. There are many factors to be considered, and it is only possible in the following to suggest a few of those that are more important. First of all, in order to be profitable a tractor must replace a certain amount of more expensive power which has been previously employed on the farm, or it must furnish sufficient power to operate the farm with a higher degree of efficiency than it has been formerly operated. It is very difficult to obtain any satisfactory data as to the actual value of horse power on the average farm. One man may keep more horses than he can use economically, and his cost of power will therefore be unnecessarily high. Another may secure his power from brood mares and secure sufficient income from the colts reared to reduce his cost of power to a minimum. The cost of engine power can be arrived at much more readily.

Number of Work Days

One of the very important factors which enter into a determination of the cost of farm operations is the distribution of the labor thruout the year. The cost of horse power is not excessive when it is utilized a large percentage of the time. This general distribution of work, too, acts in favor of the tractor. But even when work is confined to a comparatively short period of the year extra power is of very great assistance in expediting the work, making it possible to put more land into crop with reasonable expectations of its being mature before fall frosts, and under such circumstances the tractor is of very considerable value.

Another consideration is the amount of belt work which can be profitably done on the farm. The sum total of horse power replaced and belt power afforded constitutes one item in deciding upon the advisability of purchasing a tractor.

Quantity of work, however, is only one factor. Another important one is quality. Perhaps a tractor can be used on a farm to plow eight or nine inches deep where only six inches had been the rule previously. This may require more power and the first cost will be higher, but in a large number of cases the increased returns spread over a period of years will more than compensate for this original increased outlay. The possibility of having the right kind of power available so that all the farm operations may be done exactly at the proper time should receive particular attention. Undoubtedly the tendency in farming is to reduce the number of men required to do the work, thus increasing the amount of labor one man has control over by the use of larger, more powerful machines.

Points to Consider

Perhaps the following summary will suggest more concisely some of the points to be considered before buying a tractor:

1—How will a tractor fit into the system of farming practiced on my particular farm? Will it enable me to do my farm work more efficiently, better, and more quickly?

2—Will it do my work as well or better and as cheap or cheaper than horses?

3—How much belt work will it do for me?

4—How many horses can it replace in my system of farming?

5—How many days per year can I use it?

6—Am I a reasonably good hand with machinery? Have I the experience, aptitude, and patience to study a tractor and learn to operate it in such a manner as to obtain at least a fair degree of efficiency from it and keep the expense for repairs at a minimum?

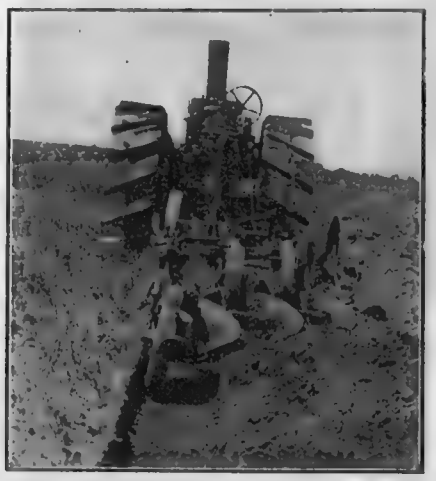
TRACTORS DEMONSTRATE

The following is a list of the firms represented in the tractor demonstration held at Brandon on July 19 and 20, given in the order of the places they drew on the field, together with the number of outfits and plows. Each tractor was limited to a maximum of five plows.

Emerson-Brantingham Implement Co. Ltd., one outfit, three plows.

Minneapolis Steel and Machinery Co., one outfit, three plows.

Waterloo Boy, 12-24 h.p. tractor, pulling three plows



"Mogul," I.H.C. 8-16 h.p. engine pulling three plows

AVOID ENGINE TROUBLES

Poor lubrication is the cause of most of them. Tractor lubricants should be oils made especially for the purpose.

Polarine

is an ideal tractor oil. It leaves practically no carbon deposits and gives the fullest possible lubrication. Especially suitable for tractors with close-fitting bearings.

STANDARD GAS ENGINE OIL

Especially suitable for long stroke, low compression engines. "Stands up" and lubricates properly in the hottest cylinder. The farmer's defence against tractor breakdowns.

Our non-leakable steel barrels give an economical and cheap method of handling oils on the farm.

Branch Stations Throughout the Dominion

THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY Limited

Made in Canada

IF YOU HAVE SOME SPARE TIME which you want to convert into Dollars, write us and we will tell you how to do it. Subscription Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Cream! Eggs! Cream!

I Pay The Highest Market Price
All Express Charges on Cream
Cash for Each Shipment

Calgary Central Creamery

P. PALLESEN, Proprietor

Box 2074 - - CALGARY

Prizes for Photographs

$40 in Cash

The Guide is anxious to get good photographs of country scenes of all kinds. Any person who has a camera and can use it can take photographs that will be quite suitable to enter this competition. Good photographs of livestock, young life of any kind on the farm, such as lambs, chickens, colts, pigs or calves taken in original ways are very desirable.

All kinds of labor-saving devices and handy contrivances are excellent; the farm automobile and its uses can also well be illustrated by photographs. Specially interesting and desirable are sets of photographs to illustrate some particular phase of farm or country life; for instance, the various steps in butter making, beautifying the home, raising chickens, going fishing, making hay and scores of other subjects can be photographed in sets. Any person who has a camera of the size of a Brownie No. 2 or larger can enter the competition.

For the best set of from 5 to 8 photographs a prize of $15.00 will be paid and for the second best set $10.00. For individual photographs the first prize is $8.00, the second $5.00, the third $2.00. Photographs not winning prizes, but suitable for use will be paid for at from 25 cents to $1.00 apiece and sets from $1.00 up. Photographs should not be mounted, but should be sent in flat between two cardboards. They may be printed in black and white or brown. Glossy finish is preferred, but rough finish will be accepted. All photographs for this competition must be exclusive to The Guide and must not have been published anywhere else in Canada. Competition closes September 1. Send all photographs to the Editor.

Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Manitoba

Waterloo Gasoline Engine Co., one outfit, three plows.
Hart-Parr Co., two outfits, seven plows.
Sawyer-Massey Co., one outfit, four plows.
Grain Growers' Grain Co., one outfit, four plows.
Goold, Shapley & Muir, Ltd., one outfit, five plows.
International Harvester Co. Ltd., two outfits, six plows.
Bull Tractor Co. Ltd., one outfit, two plows.
Canadian Avery Co. Ltd., three outfits, twelve plows.
J. D. Adshead Co. Ltd., two outfits, six plows.
J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co., two outfits, seven plows.
Marshall, Sons & Co., one outfit, five plows.

BOYS AND GIRLS LEARN WOOD-WORKING

In developing its policy of taking the college to the farm the Manitoba Agricultural College, thru its Extension Department, placed a number of graduates in different parts of the province to act as district representatives. These men having had scientific training in addition to their practical farm experience are expected to assist the farmers in every way within their power, and it is expected that, given the right men, these representatives will develop into a most valuable asset to the agricultural community. Amongst other duties the district representative is expected to organize boys' and girls' clubs. Following is an outline of the work done recently at Binscarth by W. R. Roberts, the district representative having headquarters at Birtle.

We were fortunate to have John Jones, of the St. John's Technical School, come to conduct a short course in woodwork at the Binscarth School. He arrived on Monday, July 10, practically unannounced, really a week earlier than schedule time. The representative undertook to round up the boys of the district. He found it difficult to persuade some parents to release their boys owing to scarcity of farm help. The first day eight boys presented themselves without equipment or material. The instructor intuitively commanded their attention after a short outline of what was expected. The second day opened with thirteen boys in attendance with tools and material.

Making a Bench

The first exercise was to make a bench to work on. Thirteen splendid benches were made. The local lumberman decided to give three prizes for the three best benches. These were won as follows: 1, Willie MacPherson; 2, Victor Murray; 3, D. McGilveray.

Mr. Jones by the end of the first week had accomplished much with the boys, so he decided to allow the girls to come the following week.

Seven girls attended during the second week in addition to the fifteen boys, making a class of twenty-two, which was plenty large enough for one instructor as they were mostly beginners. Some of the boys approached the municipalities for lumber to make road planers. As drags are not generally used, this was a splendid opportunity to make one or two to demonstrate what could be done.

Articles Made

By the end of the second week the boys had two drags, or M.A.C. planers, made ready to be used on the roads. In addition to these they had made—both boys and girls—13 work benches complete, 10 poultry self-feeders, 3 tabarets, 1 verandah chair, 1 self-feeder for pigs, 2 pig troughs—by a 12-year-old boy, 1 chicken coop, 2 knife boxes, whisk holders, milking stools, scissors holder.

Besides making all these things they were given instructions how to sharpen tools and how to use in different operations. This kind of work appealed to the community, as it is so practical. Tho the boys in some cases were sorely wanted at home, their parents would not deny them the privilege of attending such a valuable course.

Next Year's Seed

How to Thresh the kernels out of Head Selections of Seed Grain

The accompanying illustrations show the method followed by Seager Wheeler, Rosthern, Sask., in threshing his hand selected seed grain. After getting as many as necessary of the most desirable heads from the growing crop as soon as it is mature, he takes the bag containing the heads, places it on a hard surface and beats out the kernels with a heavy stick. When this is thoroughly done the broken heads and some of the chaff are separated out by sifting thru a suitably sized screen. The chaff and dust that still remain are taken out by letting the grain fall from one pan to another thru the air outside on a windy day. Threshed in this way there is no possibility of any noxious weeds or even other varieties of grain becoming mixed with the hand selected seed as there would be were it cleaned thru any machine that was used for other grain. The sowing of pure, plump seed of a suitable variety is one of the most important ways to secure productive crop yields. In order to hand select profitably the proper types of heads must be known. In last week's Guide photographs appeared showing the most desirable types of heads to look for in the growing crop and also those which to avoid. Head selection may appear to require a good deal of extra work just when the busy season is beginning on the farm, but any extra time spent on getting the best heads for each year's seed will be more than repaid in improvement in yield and sample in succeeding years.

Separation of the heads of grain in a sack

After the grain is threshed in the sack it should be passed over a sieve to take out all broken heads, etc.

When threshed and the broken heads removed it may be passed from one vessel to another on a windy day to remove the chaff and dust.

LIVESTOCK FREIGHT RATES

The Railway Commission has been holding gatherings in Calgary, Regina and Winnipeg, as well as other western points. Important questions relative to livestock shipping were brought before it. Recently the railways issued a new freight tariff increasing the rates on stock on single deck cars by 20 per cent.; cutting out the sorting privilege at central points like Calgary and Winnipeg, charging a stop-over of $3.00 at terminal points, and 1½ cents per mile for return transportation to shippers who came in with cars of stock. These were all subject to attack from livestock shippers. In addition, the question of 75 cents for disinfecting cars was discussed. This has been charged for some time, but livestock men all over uniformly object to it as being unjust. The justice of a $3.00 charge for diverting a car in transit was also disputed.

At Calgary the livestock shippers and the Calgary livestock exchange were represented by J. M. Reid, livestock salesman for the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company. Mr. Reid showed that the increased freight rate on single deck cars to Toronto was actually increased by $28.80, and that this coupled with the proposed extra charge of 1½ cents a mile from Winnipeg back made a total extra charge of $49.98 per car. This would amount to $3,500 per month out of the pockets of Alberta farmers, figured at the average rate of hog shipments East for the last three months. The new rate meant an advance from 7 cents to 8¾ cents per mile to Toronto from Calgary.

The railways have maintained that they are anxious to have the shippers use double deck cars, but there has been nothing to guarantee shippers that double deck cars can be secured when desired. There are practically no double deck shipments from Winnipeg East. Buyers at country points protect themselves against the inability to secure double deck cars by paying less to the farmer. Furthermore, there have been no facilities for loading double deck cars at country stations, and even at Calgary there has only been one double deck chute provided. The facilities for feeding and watering in our double deck cars have not been what they should be. At the present time the greatest movement in livestock shipping is in co-operative shipments, and it is not practicable to make these shipments in double deck cars.

That the cutting out of the sorting privilege would be a serious handicap was well shown. Winnipeg packers favor this. It should make no difference to the railways, and it certainly allows the collection of a much more uniform lot of stock for shipment East as well as the retention of stock which should not go there. Sorting at central points has been a most natural and logical means of marketing.

A charge of 75 cents for disinfecting cars was very thoroughly discussed at both Calgary and Winnipeg. This charge is not for cleaning and disinfecting, but for disinfecting alone, which is required by Dominion law. The railways, in any case, would have to clean the cars, as they could not afford to haul them over the country loaded up with dirt. Since 1903, they have disinfected cars free of charge, and it has been profitable for them since there was no tie-up in shipments thru the breaking out of disease. A little over a year ago American railways began charging $2.50 on single deck and $4.00 on double deck cars for disinfection. This was brought about by the severe outbreak of foot and mouth disease in that country, and which our own inspection has kept down in Canada. Our railways had no thought of making this charge until they saw it exercised south of us. They simply saw an opportunity to charge 75 cents, and did not fail to take advantage of it. It was proven that this charge was made at points where no cleaning or disinfection was carried on. It was well proven that the railways sufficiently protected themselves against abuse of the free return fare privilege. This was their excuse for charging 1½ cents per mile return.

At Winnipeg the farmers were repre-

Continued on Page 27

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Alex Irving, Cummings P. O., Vermillion, Alberta, writes: "I have been sawing wood with my Cushman lately and it has been working fine, no trouble to start. I am running an 8 inch I. H. C. grinder, which it handles nicely. I have put in a line shaft and run the churn, washing machine and cream separator. Everyone who sees it thinks it is the only engine."

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Farm Experiences

Continued from Page 7

so that you will not have to wait three weeks to see young plants to find the patch again. Get on the patches in a week with the disk or duck-foot cultivator, and work them up thoroughly. If you would really eradicate them in one season repeat this cultivation once a week till fall, and then plow deeply again and leave untouch over winter. If this is done consistently the thistles that escape will be very rare.

For killing couch grass, I leave till it is well grown, early in June, then plow with a sixteen-inch sulky, cutting a clean, square furrow and inverting it so as to show no roots on the surface. To do this it must be plowed two inches deeper than any roots, and it is a particular and difficult job to do it well all the time. I pack after the plow, and then use no other implement but the disc. Work the surface two inches every week all summer and my experience is that no grass roots will be left alive. This method is more practical and more successful than dragging out the roots with the cultivator or spring tooth harrow, which at best only checks growth for a year or two. We asked many how to eradicate stink weed. The answer is always, "Can't do it." I have seen badly polluted land seeded to brome for five years, and on plowing up was quite clean. I know of no other way. I would rather not fallow it at all. If patches are worked up with the disc to kill the many different germinations in one season the top gets fine and drifts with the wind and spreads seeds all over the farm. To mitigate this evil plow and pack and use only the narrow tined cultivator, which will preserve a granular mulch that will not drift so easily. It is well to repeat with this implement late in the fall and in spring before sowing, as successive germinations can start nearly every month in the year that snow is off the ground. Care should be taken not to plow plants down with seed pods formed, as they will all mature in the soil however green they may be. Any farmer with weeds is well repaid for studying the habits of the plant. Better results can be obtained and uselessly expended horse power and labor saved.

Man. T. W. W.

KEEPING A BULL QUIET

I have been handling bulls for a good while and have had my own troubles. I have also watched my neighbors handling unruly bulls, or trying to, and have seen them run a lot of danger as well as pile up trouble for themselves.

The best thing I have found to keep a bull quiet when he began to boss everything about the yard, myself included, was a trace chain about three feet long or a little less, attached to the ring in his nose. A bull that has never worn this will raise a lot of fuss and abuse himself a bit at first, but most of them are able to stand it. When he runs the chain swings about and strikes him, and when he steps on it, as he will if he is not careful, he gets a jerk that will tame him down a lot. This soon troubles his nose enough to make him keep quiet and leave things alone that are none of his business. This chain is also very handy for catching the bull, and at times of service it does not interfere very badly if someone is on hand to catch it and prevent the bull swinging it about in his excitement. You are always sure, too, that the chain is always on the job, and the risk is a lot less than some other methods that he may get away from more easily.

Manitoba. T. A. F.

MAKING RUBBER CEMENT

The garage man can make his own rubber cement by the following formula: Mix thoroughly 8 fluid ounces of carbon bisulphide and 40 grains of resin. Add to this mixture one ounce of old rubber which has been cut into fine strips. The resin and carbon bisulphide can be purchased from any chemist, and the rubber can be cut from the tread of a discarded tire or inner tube. This formula makes a good cement, and its only objectionable feature is its disagreeable odor caused by the carbon bisulphide.—Hoosier Motorist.

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The Railway Problem

Article II.—The Example of the Belgian State Owned Railway System

By E. B. Biggar

The ancient trails over mountains and thru valleys, trodden by camel, ass and horse, remained for centuries the only routes of land traffic, until the builders of Rome laid out those straight and enduring roads which are even yet the admiration of highway engineers. As a result of the Roman roads the wheeled vehicle came into use, first the chariot for war purposes and then the cart and wagon for peaceful trade. Then there was a stay of progress for many centuries till the invention of the steam engine provided a stronger tractive power than the horse or mule.

Passing over the early steam locomotives of Trevithick and others (1804-13), the first successful engine invented by George Stephenson was put on the rails in 1814 and drew a train of eight loaded wagons, weighing in all 30 tons, at a speed of four miles an hour on a practically level track. The first railway authorized by the British Parliament, the Stockton and Darlington in 1821, had Stephenson for its engineer, and in 1825 he attained a speed of 15 miles an hour with a train of 34 cars having a total load of 90 tons. Compare this with the modern Mallet locomotive having a loaded weight on engine and tender of 376 tons, hauling 50 to 70 cars of an average capacity of 30 to 40 tons each. It was not till the opening of the Liverpool and Manchester line in 1830 that the superiority of the steam train was definitely established over vehicles drawn by animals upon the common roads. In constructing this line Stephenson had not only surmounted the difficulties of building a road over a morass, cutting thru a hill sixty feet high and filling an embankment of the same depth, but he developed a quartet of inventions that have not been improved upon in principle up till the present time—the internal water-jacketed fire-box, the multi-tubular boiler, the artificial draft created by directing the waste steam into the smoke stack, and the direct connection of the steam cylinders to the drive wheels.

Railroads Laughed at

The record of the struggles of Stephenson and his friends before they achieved this definite success is a story of obstruction and flouting by members of parliament and by many of the scientific men of the day. It will be remembered that while the first steamer was crossing the Atlantic a scientist was demonstrating in an article in the London "Times" that the thing could not be done. The railway was met by even greater contempt and scepticism. It was this ignorance, lack of imagination and lack of foresight which forced early railway development into private hands. The obstinacy which refused to accept the logic of the superior power and greater speed of the locomotive was matched in parliament by the ignorance which surrendered the powers of the state as regards land transport into the practical control of a few individuals. This obstinacy led to disastrous panics thru reckless building and exploitation of the people and these disasters have furnished their own answer to the claim of the superior wisdom and greater honesty of administration made on behalf of private ownership. But a worse legacy left by this ignorance and lack of insight was that the example of Great Britain gave a false start to railway enterprises in many other parts of the world. As the locomotive and allied inventions were of British origin and as much money was made in the production of railway appliances and railway construction, the methods pursued in Great Britain were naturally transplanted to other countries along with the railway equipment.

Belgium's Example

Fortunately it was not so with every country. The little kingdom of Belgium, famous for the last two thousand years for its instinctive love of liberty and its stout defence of the people's rights, saw with clear insight what was involved in the abandonment of the public control of the nation's channels of communication, and from the first insisted on the government's direction of the railway policy, with very important results to the whole world, as will be shown.

Two other circumstances contributed to surrender into private hands the control of the new highways in Great Britain. One was that altho the post office—involving the public rights of communicating intelligence and transmission of goods—had long been taken out of private hands, the maintenance of the common roads had been given over in many parts of the country to private companies, who were allowed to collect tolls from the travelling public. The other was that among certain sections of the people themselves much opposition arose against the new means of transportation. Farmers, teamsters and those interested in the stage coaches feared their occupation would be gone and the prejudice in high quarters helped to confirm them in this fear*. There was depression in trade and discontent among the people. Surveys for railways had to be carried out by stealth or under pretence of other work, and incendiary fires were common all over the country. Unhappily the common people were but little regarded in parliament or among men of wealth. Fanny Kemble, the famous actress, who gives in her private letters the most graphic account we have of the opening of the Liverpool and Manchester line, reveals the light regard in which the multitude was then held. In one of these letters she tells of a trip she took, with Stephenson as pilot, in a "lumber train" in which many of the carriages were occupied by the swinish multitude and others by a multitude of swine. This remark is a reminder that then, and for many years afterwards, railway passengers travelled in open "wagons" exposed to all sorts of weather and often without seats.

When the Liverpool and Manchester railway, in spite of its high cost, began at once to pay a dividend of eight per cent., there followed a mania of schemes to cover the whole British Isles with railways, and by 1838 no less than fifty-six railway bills passed parliament authorizing a total of 1,800 miles. Owing to a commercial depression in the early forties there was a halt and then another railway mania spread over the country and this culminated in the crash of 1845 when vast sums were lost on ill managed and ill founded projects. This was an unforgettable object lesson, of which the world was to witness a wide accumulation, in proof of the fact that private management and ownership has more than its share of folly, fault and fraud.

All Railway Service Similar

What followed in the train of these calamities raised the first doubts about "competition" among railways as a safeguard to the rights and interests of the people. A series of amalgamations and joint traffic arrangements began to be made among the companies, many of which became bankrupt by their mutual antagonisms. As in the United States, in similar circumstances, a large section of the people opposed these amalgamations, seeing the danger of monopoly. Those who wanted to visit or deliver goods to distant cities were not interested, however, in the contentions and conflicting rules of half a dozen different railway companies operating between them; and a wider experience was to demonstrate that the railway is in its essence and operation a unit, the nature of the service being the same wherever its influence extends. Had the government taken charge of the railways performing the functions that belonged to it, the unity of the railway service would have appeared at once in its true light, because the government would represent the interests of the whole people. The railways then would have developed normally, on the basis of the whole nation's needs, and without the railway manias and their attendant speculations and panics. More important still, the country would have been saved the enormous waste of energy and capital which resulted from the unequal distribution of railway facilities and the fallacy of "competition" which has

*The speech of Sir Isaac Coffin in the House of Commons was a sample. "He would not consent to see widows' premises and their strawberry beds invaded. What was to be done for all those who had advanced money in making and repairing turnpikes? What was to become of coach-makers, harness-makers, coach-masters and coachmen, underkeepers, horse-breeders and horse-dealers?"

multiplied lines to certain cities without reducing the fates to the people at large. And lastly, the elimination of private profit out of a public service would have removed from parliamentary life its greatest curse and most fruitful source of corruption. And what has been said of the railways of Great Britain applies with even greater force to countries like Canada and the United States, for here the railway is practically the only means of colonizing the waste lands and therefore more profoundly affects the condition of coming generations.

First State Owned Railways

There was one country in Europe which not only appreciated at the start the great transformation which the modern railway would make in a people's daily life and social intercourse, but apprehended as by instinct the true relation of government to the new means of transport. Of this country and its immediate neighbor, Young, the historian, says: "In their devotion to the arts and industries of peace they have long set an example to the world as needful as the mighty struggle for freedom which is identified with their progress and with the advancement of humanity." This was Belgium, and the prompt decision of this brave little state to control and determine the laying out of its railway system was chiefly due to the insight of Leopold I, for whose statesmanship Queen Victoria had such a profound regard. Belgium was the first country in continental Europe to build railways and the first in the world to adopt state ownership. The results, both as regards the internal development of Belgium itself and its effects upon the rest of the world, have been so remarkable that a short account will prove instructive. In the same year in which the Liverpool and Manchester railway was opened Belgium was undergoing a political revolution and separated from Holland, and in the following year Leopold was chosen king. By the separation from Holland, Belgium lost the mouths of the river Scheldt as an outlet for its commerce, but king and people determined to compensate themselves by making the utmost use of the new means of land transport. It was decided to distribute the advantages of the railway as equally and widely as possible, and that ideal has been adhered to ever since, with this outcome that at the date of the German invasion no country in the world had so well distributed a system, or so many miles of line per square mile of territory, nor had any country in the world such cheap fares or so flexible a system of passenger rates. If no other country in the world had adopted state ownership the example of Belgium would have demonstrated the public benefits of developing a railway system from the standpoint of the whole nation's interest, not narrowing the national purpose down to the question of profit in the operation of the roads. "It is a well known fact," says Carl S. Vrooman ('American Railway Problems'), "that the low rates and good service given by the Belgian state roads have made Antwerp one of the most important ports in the world."

State Ownership Endorsed

In order that the achievement of Belgium may be better understood it may be mentioned that in the early years of railway construction the rates were fixed too low to provide state capital for extensions and it was decided to allow private companies the opportunity of building more lines. But experience proved that the private lines could not give the efficient service at the moderate rates of the state lines. The manufacturers, merchants, agriculturists and working people again and again importuned the government to buy up these private lines, on one good and intelligible ground that the people of districts which were ill served at a comparatively high rate were being crippled in the struggle. When at last it was proposed to take over the Grand Central, the chief of these private roads, a report was made to parliament by M. Helleputte, himself a strong partisan of the corporations, who said: "It is not necessary to seek any other explanation of the favor with which the public has received the rumors that most of our private railways are going to be taken over by the state. A comparison between the transportation facilities offered to the public by the private railways on the one hand and by the state railways on the other is altogether to the advantage of the latter." M. Helleputte added that while the trains and stations were better equipped, and the speed of the trains greater on the state railways, the railway employees of the private lines were required to do more work at lower rates of pay, so that the change to state ownership proved to the advantage of the railway employees and the people at large.

The situation at the beginning of the war was that the state owned and operated the main lines of the railway and private ownership was confined to light railways and feeder lines. Of standard gauge roads Belgium has 2,932 miles, all but 217 of which are owned by the state. Of railways of all kinds Belgium has 5,284 miles or 47.2 miles of line per 100 square miles of territory. Great Britain, the next in comparison, has less than 20 miles of line per 100 square miles. In 1912 the Belgian railways carried more tons of freight per mile of line and earned a greater freight revenue than any country in the world. They also carried more passengers per mile than the railways of any other country, the figures being 1,046,614 passenger miles per mile of line, or one and a half times more than Japan and ten times that of the United States. And yet, tho the passenger rates are so wonderfully cheap, the revenue per miles from this source is exceeded only by that of Great Britain.

Low Passenger Rates

The average passenger fare in Belgium is a shade over seven-tenths of a cent per mile. (We speak of things as existing before the war). There are three classes of fares, the highest being 3 cents a mile, the second 2 cents and the third class 1.2 cent. The larger percentage of people, however, use special tickets, and there are many cases of special reductions, such as for school children, travelling salesmen, etc., and special trip tickets with rates according to distance and number of trips. For instance, the twelve-trip tickets intended for a week's use between farm and city or factory and home enable the holder to travel daily a distance of 30 miles (60 miles for the round trip) for 45 cents for the whole week, or less than 4 cents for each round trip, or about one-sixteenth of a cent a mile. Season tickets were also used allowing the holder to travel at will for 5 to 15 days, the price for the fifteen-day ticket being $6.50. That is, one might travel all over Belgium night and day if so disposed for fifteen days for $6.50. Then there are very cheap combined rail and water rates, and it may here be noted that the state seeks to harmonize the rail and water transportation services whereas the almost invariable tendency of private ownership of railways is to antagonize and destroy canal or river transportation. To sum up—the Belgian policy is to make rates low and public privileges so generous as to promote the freest flow of commerce, and the result of the purchase of the private main line railways was a general reduction of rates. By this policy Belgium became the gateway of Europe for travel and commerce and her railway systems have eclipsed the world for volume of traffic, cheapness of rates, economy of operation and efficiency of service.

This case of Belgium is cited to show how a whole people has reaped the advantages that flow from a government starting out with a clear and logical conception of what a railway is and to what end it should be conducted.

The next article will show the powerful and wide influence of the example of this plucky little nation in the state ownership which has uninterruptedly spread over the world. Great Britain herself, roused by the war, takes control of her railways over night, thus making amends for the false start which she gave to railways in the last century. Now she heads towards the recovery of the public rights and duties she had surrendered into private hands.

NEW LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR

Sir James Aikens has been appointed to succeed Sir Douglas Cameron as Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, the latter's term expiring July 31.

O. J. Stevenson, Assistant Master at the Toronto Normal School, has been appointed Prof. of English at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont., as successor to Prof. J. B. Reynolds, Principal of Manitoba Agricultural College. Mr. Stevenson assumes his duties on September 1.

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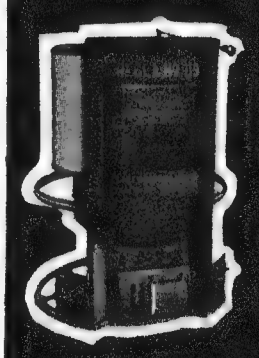

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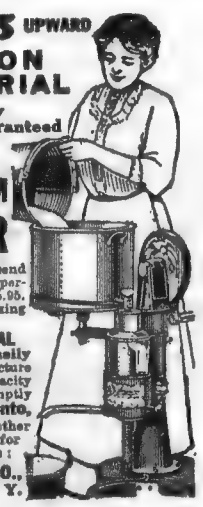

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Modern Home Canning

HINTS AND SUGGESTIONS

Jelly Making

The following test shows whether there is sufficient pectin in fruit juice to form jelly. Put two teaspoonfuls of unboiled, unsweetened fruit juice in two teaspoonfuls of alcohol. Stir and allow to settle. If there is a jelly-like substance at the bottom there is sufficient pectin to make the juice jelly. If pectin is absent, it may be supplied by adding the white portion of fresh orange peel or apples. Jelly is ready for pouring into glasses when two rows of drops form on the end of a paddle or spoon held sidewise.

Beets—Their Loss of Color

The loss of color in canned beets is due to faulty methods of preparation before packing them into the jars. To secure good results an inch of the top and all of the tail should be left on while blanching. Beets should be blanched for five minutes and the skin should be scraped but not peeled. Beets should be packed whole if possible.

Cloudy Peas

The condition known as "cloudy" is due to such causes as the following:
1—Cracking the skin of the pea.
2—Blanching for too long a period.
3—Use of water which is too hard or has too much mineral content.

Shrinkage of Product During Canning

Such shrinkage may be due to one or more of the following:
1—Improper blanching and cold dipping.
2—Careless packing and using variety of sizes.
3—Sterilizing for too long a period.
4—Lack of sizing whole products for the container.

Shrinkage of Greens

Shrinkage of greens or pot herbs during the canning process is usually due to insufficient blanching. The proper way to blanch all greens or pot herbs is in a steamer or in a vessel improvised to do the blanching in live steam above the water line. If this is not done much of the mineral salts and volatile oil contents will be extracted by the water and lost.

Loss of Liquid During Canning

A loss of liquid in canning with a hot water bath outfit may be caused by one or more of the following:
1—Not having the water in the sterilizing vat cover the tops of the jars by at least one inch.
2—Not providing a suitable platform to hold the jars off the bottom of the sterilizing vat, permitting circulation of water under as well as around the jars.
3—Not tightening the cover sufficiently.

Mould on Canned Products

Mould may result from one or both of the following causes:
1—Leaky rubbers or defective joints.
2—Removing tops from the jars at the end of the sterilizing period and substituting new rubbers without returning the jars to the canning outfit for at least a few minutes.

How to Calculate Syrup Density

Reference to the following table will show how to prepare syrup of any desired density. No allowance has been made for evaporation.

For a 12 per cent. or degree syrup use	1½ lbs. of sugar to	5½	quarts of water.
For a 15 per cent. or degree syrup use	3 lbs. of sugar to	8½	quarts of water.
For an 18 per cent. or degree syrup use	4½ lbs. of sugar to	10½	quarts of water.
For a 24 per cent. or degree syrup use	6 lbs. of sugar to	9½	quarts of water.
For a 28 per cent. or degree syrup use	7 lbs. of sugar to	9	quarts of water.
For a 35 per cent. or degree syrup use	7 lbs. of sugar to	6½	quarts of water.
For a 40 per cent. or degree syrup use	2 lbs. of sugar to	1½	quarts of water.
For a 50 per cent. or degree syrup use	1 lb. of sugar to	1	quart of water.
For a 60 per cent. or degree syrup use	6 lbs. of sugar to	2	quarts of water.
For a 64 per cent. or degree syrup use	16 lbs. of sugar to	4½	quarts of water.

Breakage of Jars

When breakage of jars occurs it is due to such causes as follows:
1—Overpacking jars. Corn, pumpkin and sweet potatoes swell or expand in processing. Do not quite fill jars with these products.
2—Placing cold jars in hot water or vice versa. As soon as jars are filled with hot syrup or hot water, place immediately in the canner.

Rubbers

A good rubber ring will stand considerable pulling and jerking and will return to the original shape. A good rubber will also stand several hours of boiling in a hot water bath outfit without being affected.

Too Much Salt Injures Quality

Most vegetables as well as meats are injured in quality by an excessive use of salt for seasoning in the canning process. A little salt is very palatable and its use should be encouraged, but it is better to add no salt in canning than to use too much, as it can be added to suit the taste when served.

Altitude and Its Effect on Canning

Remember that practically all instructions on home canning are based upon a time schedule for sterilization from sea level to an altitude of 500 feet above sea level. When canning at an altitude of more than 500 feet above sea level it will be necessary to use your judgment in the increase of time for all kinds of vegetables, fruits and other food products.

The Mail Bag

MARKETS THE REAL INCENTIVE

Editor, Guide:—Last year's crop was a double header, owing to the land being in ideal condition the fall before, the early spring and the favorable weather thruout the whole season, as well as the vigorous response of the farmers to the urgent appeal to produce every bushel possible. This year conditions are in every way different, there was very little plowing done, and farmers have learned from experience that wheat is not as a rule a paying crop on spring plowing. Then there is a more important question to consider with regards the market price next fall. One thing sure, the depression of the wheat market during the past two months has cut down the area of wheat crop to no little extent. It is generally considered that when the price of wheat will drop 20 cents per bushel in a few days upon the slightest and groundless rumors of peace, what would happen to the market if peace was declared or even substantial evidence of peace before this year's crop comes on the market.

Then again, looking at the situation from the other side, suppose the present surplus would disappear and this year's crop be below the average, there is a probability that the entire crop will be commandeered by the government regardless of the cost of production. It is a wellknown fact that the cost of production is never considered in fixing the price of farm products. Another great difficulty is farm labor. Before the war started every available man was employed and thousands of harvest hands brought from Ontario. At the present time most of the able-bodied young men have joined the colors and more are going all the time.

If it were not for the hold-up on ocean freight rates, which are about six times what they were before the war started, and the farmers were receiving the market value of their grain compared with the Liverpool market, the farmers would be able to pay wages that would induce laborers to come from the States, and they would have had some encouragement to exert themselves in handling a larger crop.

It is somewhat laughable to note the credit the promoters of last year's crop campaign take to themselves for the bumper crop of 1915. The average farmer knows it was the prospect of a big price that encouraged him to more acres and the favorable conditions that increased the yield per acre. While the average farmer of today is always willing to learn something along the lines of better farming from experimental stations or experienced farmers like Seager Wheeler, he is paying very little attention to the instructions of armchair or book learned farmers. Too many of them are like the book learned engineers. They can pass examinations, but when they get onto an engine to run it they scarcely know how to pull the throttle.

In short, there is something wrong with the system. If there was more interest taken or more energy put forth to secure for the farmer the market value of his grain and less money spent in urging him to produce it, it would solve one of the biggest problems of the agricultural enterprize.

Anyone acquainted with the losses from spoiled grain and dissatisfaction of the farmers along the Goose Lake line of the C.N.R., cannot but view cynically the announcement of a Better Farming train to be run over this line at an early date.

In closing let me assure you, Mr. Editor, the writer is not a pessimist or a chronic knocker, he is simply an average farmer speaking in plain language the sentiments of the average farmer.

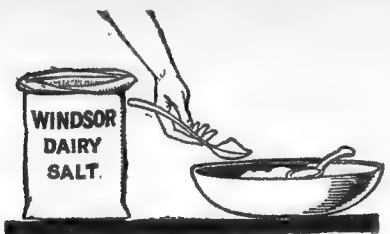
R. J. N. JAMESON.
Lidstone, Man.

SCHOOLS AND DANCING

Editor, Guide:—In The Guide of May 10 you invite correspondence re the use of schools for dancing. Being a trustee, I have thought over the question quite often and would like to submit a few ideas. Trustees are elected to look after the interests of the school. If they work for its improvement and show due regard for the education of the children, then they are fulfilling the duties for which they are elected, and the matter of dancing in the school is of secondary consideration. Perhaps next to the home the school has the greatest effect in moulding our character or our future, therefore it is entitled to respect, a respect that is sometimes lacking. There is a risk of breaking the furniture in moving it around to make room for dancing, also of dropping lesson books out of the desks and being put back in wrong places and the room being left untidy. Where such disrespect is shown the trustees are justified in refusing the school for a dance. It should also be remembered that once a school is given for this purpose the precedent will be used an excuse for future dances.

On the other hand, dancing being the most popular form of entertainment in the rural districts affords the best way of getting young people together. These social gatherings are necessary to break the monotony of the long winter evenings, and would form one solution as to how to keep the boy and girl on the farm. Generally there is no place so well adapted or situated for a dance as the school house. There are, no doubt, other arguments for and against, but surely the question can be settled in a simple way to the satisfaction of both sides. In nearly every rural school there is probably an opportunity for anyone to show an interest. Trees could be planted or trimmed, fences built or kept in repair, grounds improved, money subscribed and given for purchasing prizes for the scholars, etc. Let all the boys interested in dances get together and set the example to, or follow the example of, the trustees and improve the school in some way. On no account make any bargain beforehand that if you do such and such you can have the school for a dance. There are few trustees but who would meet the boys half-way, knowing that where such interest was shown pride would be taken in the school to treat it with proper respect. It is such simple acts that pave the way to co-operation in a larger way. They are so easy, yet important. The influence would be far reaching. The school, being an object of common interest, would be a source of strength to the community, yes, and should be to every local G.G. Association.

FAWCETT RANSOM.
Mountainside, Man.



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"Lily White" Corn Syrup prevents fermentation and mold—brings out the natural flavour of fruits and berries—and makes much more delicious Preserves, Jams and Jellies than you can make with all sugar.

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is what you need. For thirty-five years preferred by those who know chewing gum goodness. Now it comes in the new, convenient package; each of the five sticks wrapped in waxpaper and tinfoil. Your dealer has Tutti Frutti in the new package and in any of five mellow flavors.

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The large business we are doing proves that our service is the best to be had.

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Farm Women's Clubs

NOTE.—Any woman in Saskatchewan who feels that she would like to have a Woman's Section of the Grain Growers' Association in her district, should communicate with the provincial secretary, Miss Erma Stocking, Delisle, Sask.

Any Alberta woman who would like a Woman's Section of the United Farmers in her district should write to Mrs. R. M. Barrett, Mirror, Alta., who is the woman's provincial secretary for Alberta.

FARM WOMEN OF ALBERTA

From Calgary we took the C.N.R. to Craigmyle, where we had the pleasure of staying with the U.F.A. secretary and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson. It was interesting to see this splendid stretch of farming country, with the grain a wonderful vivid green after the heavy rains. Our meeting here over, we spent the evening at the home of Mr. Neilson, one of the first settlers to come into that district and one of the most successful.

Subjects Discussed

From Craigmyle we drove to Delia, which Mr. Blore, the U.F.A. director for that district had asked us to visit, and from there, at Mr. Buckingham's request, we visited Stettler, where, in spite of the weather, we had a good meeting, and organized what we hope will be one of our most successful branches. Our trip could have been prolonged indefinitely had we been able to accept all the invitations to speak at meetings thruout the province, but both time and funds are unfortunately limited and one's home duties call; but we have at least had the great satisfaction of getting into personal touch with several of our clubs and hope to reach others later. We have talked with them on medical aid for rural districts, rural school problems, the need for women to study and think so that they may use their new privilege of the franchise wisely and sanely, recreation in our rural districts and the need for organized play in the rural schools, a sadly neglected phase of school work whereby a valuable opportunity is lost of training and developing the fine qualities of unselfishness, loyalty, self control and endurance.

Anxious for School Gardens

Some of the clubs are taking great interest in this work, and everywhere they are showing keenness on starting school gardens and improving rural school conditions generally. A small beginning has been made in Alix of a district schools picnic on July 1, when all the schools within a certain distance will meet and play games and have a good time generally. Why should not every district take this up another year and provide a shield to be played for by the different teams, the winning team to have its name inscribed on the shield and hold it for the year? This is far better than giving prizes, which develop the wrong spirit. We want to train our boys and girls to play for the honor of playing a good, clean game, and not for what they can make out of it. Other topics taken up at our meetings were the need of developing a community spirit in the rural districts, the need of personal service for the public good, and for each woman to take an active and intelligent interest in the legislation and affairs of her country; also the reason why farm women as well as their menfolk should study such questions as free wheat, agricultural credits, the tariff, etc., and help in every way their men's organization.

In the moments of despondency which must at times attack a mere mortal, when one wonders why one should trouble with these things, or whether anything is worth while, it will only be necessary to think of those meetings of bright women, and their encouragement and sympathy, to feel one's courage rise again and to realize that, after all, if our organization can do nothing more than help to mould public opinion or help a lonely woman here and there, it will at least have justified its being. That it has proved a help to many women already by bringing broader interests and a wider horizon to their lives we know for a fact from their own statements. At one place a man came to us after the meeting and told us that our addresses had started him thinking. We hope he is still at it, and perhaps that little fact alone might make our trip worth while. That many members of the U.F.W. are doing some pretty good thinking we know, for at different places we found them studying the tariff, political economy, and other big subjects in spite of their busy lives and many home duties.

There are still many clubs that have not been visited, but we can at least look forward to getting in touch at our next convention, if it is not possible to meet before, and shall then have ample opportunity to discuss all the things we have been thinking about thruout the year.

IRENE PARLBY,
Alix, Alta. Pres., U.F.W.A.

VERY MUCH ALIVE

The Women Grain Growers' Association of Tugaske is very much alive. At our last meeting held at the home of Mrs. Wm. Martin we had seventeen members present out of twenty. We united with the men's association in holding a picnic at Eye Lake on June 30, and on July 5 we served dinner and supper to a large crowd at the spacious home of Mr. R. Wilson where there was a plowing match being held. We have given $25 to the Red Cross and are contemplating making another donation.

MISS T. V. CARSCADDEN.
Secretary,
Tugaske, Sask.

HINTS FOR CLUB MEMBERS

"At our last club meeting we discussed drinks for summer," a woman who was visiting in the West said, and after looking thru a little book that she carried with her, she found the following hints that may be of interest to others.

"Of course" she said, "everyone likes iced tea and coffee, but when you haven't ice, you can't have it. But even without ice, it may be cooled by leaving in the cellar or hanging in the well or wherever you cool your milk. The tea must be fresh when strained from the leaves, and to it there should be added lemon juice and sugar to taste. Some, for variety, add a little fruit juice, but the average person prefers it just with the lemon juice and sugar. The coffee, made with milk or cream should be cooled and sweetened, and nothing else added."

Of course everyone who has been at a picnic has found lemonade cooling and refreshing, but not always just made to please the taste. It has been found that lemonade is richer and nicer if sweetened with a syrup made of sugar than by merely putting in the raw sugar. Also bits of shaved peel should be added. Some add the bits of shaved peel to the water and sugar that is boiled to make the syrup for sweetening the lemonade. The peel is taken out before the syrup is added to the lemon juice and water, but it has given the syrup a rich color that will add to the appearance of the lemonade.

Another drink that is very nice is made of lemon juice and orange juice, a bit of mint and any fruit juice such as pineapple or strawberry that may be at hand. The appearance of this drink is improved if sliced fresh fruit such as strawberries or raspberries is added. If there is no fresh fruit on hand a tablespoon of bright colored jelly of some kind may be added. An egg-beater should be used after the jelly is added to whip the whole thoroughly before using.

Grape-juice everyone drinks at some time or other, but many buy it instead of making, when the homemade is much nicer and cheaper. One recipe that makes a good foundation for many drinks is; steam and mash three pounds of grapes and boil with one pint of water until soft, then strain, let stand a few hours and strain thru two or three thicknesses of cheese-cloth, and add a half-pound or a little more of sugar according to taste. Boil and seal in jars or bottles.

Many of the fruits found wild on the prairie make splendid drinks. The Saskatoons that grow in such quantities some years make a specially good drink. Try them with the recipe given above for grape-juice. You may find the juice of the Saskatoons a little flat, but the addition of lemon-juice will give it the desired zip.

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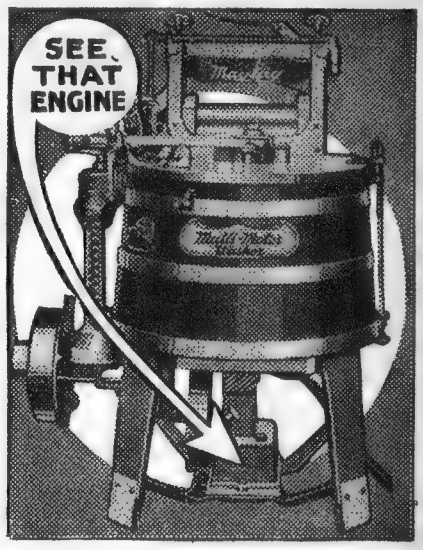
Exactly What You Have Always Wanted



THE MAYTAG MULTI-MOTOR WASHER, COMPLETE WITH ENGINE AND SWINGING WRINGER

It is equipped with a light, powerful, compact little engine that does all the hard work of washing and wringing, and does a bigger, better and cleaner washing in an hour or two than you can possibly do with a wash board and tub in a day's time.

This washer takes up no more room than an ordinary wash tub and can be used in the kitchen, laundry, dining room, on the porch or out in the yard. It requires no belts, chains or pulleys, no electricity or water power, and no waiting for the men to bring their engine from the barn.

Besides running the washer and wringer, the machine is equipped with pulleys so you can operate other small machinery such as churn, sewing machine, food chopper or anything else that does not require more than one-half horse power.

The MAYTAG MULTI-MOTOR WASHER is splendidly made of the best materials and is guaranteed against defects for a period of THREE YEARS, and this warranty covers the washer, wringer and engine. This is not an ordinary washing machine, but something new, with exclusive patented features that no other washer has or can have.

WASH-DAY, and that is WORK-DAY, changed into PLAY-DAY. Goodbye backache, headache, nerve wreck! No woman need bend over the wash tub as her grandmother did, nor turn the old-style washer as her mother did, if she has a MAYTAG MULTI-MOTOR.

Nearly FIVE HUNDRED of the Wide Awake, Up-to-date, Progressive Hardware and Implement Dealers in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta are selling this Machine. If YOUR dealer is not, drop us a card and we will mail you a copy of THE MAYTAG LAUNDRY MANUAL (48 pages). Even if you do not buy a washer, it will be a great help to you as it contains many valuable formulas and recipes that can be used to advantage in any home. It is FREE.

ADDRESS

The Maytag Company Ltd.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

$150 CASH PRIZES

Boys' and Girls' Seed Selection Competition

The Grain Growers' Guide wants to find out where the best wheat and oats are grown in the Prairie Provinces. In order to discover this The Guide is going to pay $150 in cash prizes to boys and girls who will assist in this work. Any boy or girl between 10 and 18 years of age (inclusive) living on a farm in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta may enter the competition. Each contestant may enter the competition for wheat and for oats, and any number may enter from the same family, provided only that no one person may win more than one prize.

The method of selecting the seed will be to go out into your father's grain where the crop is best, just before the binder starts, and select enough of the choicest heads of wheat or oats to thresh out two pounds of clean seed. On this page will be seen illustrations to help in selecting the best heads. Put these heads into a sack and pound them until the seed is threshed out. Then winnow it on a windy day, put it into a sack and mail it to The Guide.

The Guide will pay the postage on one sack for each contestant, so that they will be under no expense whatever. The competition will close on September 15, and all sacks of grain must be in The Guide office by that date. They will then be judged by an expert grain inspector, who has no connection with The Guide whatever, and will be entirely disinterested.

The prizes will consist of $150 in cash, and will be divided as follows:—

PRIZES FOR WHEAT

1st Prize	$25.00	6th Prize	$7.00
2nd Prize	20.00	7th Prize	6.00
3rd Prize	15.00	8th Prize	5.00
4th Prize	10.00	9th Prize	4 00
5th Prize	8.00		

PRIZES FOR OATS

1st Prize	$20.00	3rd Prize	$10.00
2nd Prize	15.00	4th Prize	5.00

RURAL IMPROVEMENT LEAGUE

This competition is being conducted by the Rural Improvement League organized by The Grain Growers' Guide. We are anxious to build up a large membership for the Rural Improvement League as we have a number of interesting plans for the League, and expect to distribute a considerable number of prizes to League members during the winter after this competition is over. We cannot give away these valuable cash prizes to the boys and girls who join the Rural Improvement League unless they are willing to help us by doing a little work in their own community. All that it is necessary to do in order to become a member of the Rural Improvement League is to pick up one subscription to The Guide, either new or renewal, at $1.50 per year. You may get your father's renewal or any other renewal in the neighborhood, keep 25 cents out of it to pay for mailing your sack of grain and send in the $1.25 to The Guide at once. In return we will send you Certificate of Membership in the Rural Improvement League and further instructions on how to send in your sack of grain.

Already a large number of boys and girls have become members of the Rural Improvement League and have entered the $150 cash prize competition for seed selection. These boys and girls have already made their plans to select the best wheat and oats from their father's field, and some of them are going to win these very large cash prizes. There is no restriction whatever and these prizes will be paid out within a few weeks after the competition closes on September 15.

Do not delay. You will find it an easy matter to pick up a subscription. Any farmer will be glad to help you enter the competition by giving you his subscription and it will cost you nothing as you will keep out 25 cents to pay your postage.

NOW IS THE TIME

As soon as you have collected the $1.50, mail us $1.25 at once. Give us the name of the subscriber, post office address and province, together with your own full name, post office address, province, your age and your father's name. Do not put this matter off until the grain is ripe because it will then be too late. Now is the time to get ready and become a member of the Rural Improvement League by sending in a subscription; you can then take your time and get whatever assistance you like in selecting the seed, so as to be sure it is the very best possible.

Address all your letters to

The Secretary, Rural Improvement League

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

MORE ABOUT THE CONTEST

Last week a new contest was mentioned. It will be very easy for most of you to tell why you do like school or why you do not like school. Three prizes will be given for the three best letters on this subject. Do not forget that you will be just as likely to get a prize for telling why you do not like school as for telling why you do like school. We just want to know why you feel as you do.

There are hundreds of little school houses all over the prairie and thousands of children every morning trudge over the trails to those little schools. Sometimes the mother has to call the children a dozen times before they will get up and dress, and then often she has to keep urging them to hurry to get there in time.

I remember one mother whose boy always got up in time, but day after day he claimed that he was sick. At first his mother let him stay at home without any question, but after a time she noticed that he seemed to recover very shortly after the other children went to school. So the next time he said he was sick she made him go to bed and stay there all day. My! how hard he found it! But it cured him. He said he would rather go to school than stay in bed all day.

Another mother told me how her little girl got up the first in the house during the cold winter weather and put on the fire and made the others get up, so that she could get to school in time. It was a cold house and she had to drive a long way to school. Just tell us why you are anxious to get away in time for school every day, or why you are glad when you find that you can stay away. Don't say you like it because you know it will be good for you. We all take medicine sometimes, because we know it will be good for us, but that does not make us like it.

DIXIE PATTON.

THE SORROWFUL WREN

One time a man in Winnipeg noticed some wrens building a nest at the back of his kitchen. He watched the little homemakers from day to day, as they worked from early until late carrying straw and grass, and weaving it into a nest for the eggs, and later the little family they expected. But, like many others who plan a home, their plans were not fulfilled.

One evening when the gentleman went home he heard one of the wrens making a strange noise, and he went out to see what was the matter. He was surprised and sorry to see the male wren lying dead beside the nest. The female was mourning for him, but he was dead and nothing could be done. There was nothing to show how he had met his death, and there was no sign of a struggle, so it seemed likely that he had been hurt when away from home, but had managed to get home to die.

For three or four days the female wren was a sorry sight. She sat around, her head down, and her feathers drooping. She was too sorrowful to go to get food. She was lonely and disappointed and nothing would comfort her.

But about the fourth morning after, when the gentleman went to the garden to see how she was, he found her sitting on a twig, looking as happy as possible. She had washed her feathers and had a good meal, and her head was up and she was singing just as hard as she could. When he came home at night she was singing still, but she was all alone. The next morning it was the same, and so for several days. She sat all alone in the spring sunshine and sang while birds all around her were making their nests and preparing for the children that were to come later.

But finally one evening the gentleman saw that the wee lonely wren was lonely no longer. She had another mate, and at once they went to work and cleaned out the old nest and put a new lining in it. The wren laid her eggs in it, and with her new mate raised a family.

A LITTLE BROWN RABBIT

Dear Dixie Patton:—One day last spring I was sent to a neighbor's house and when I was coming away they gave me a little brown rabbit which they had caught while working in the field. I was very proud of it and got it home safely. We kept it all summer and it became quite tame. It seemed to like to be petted and played with, but one morning when I went out to feed it I found the door partly open and the rabbit gone. I was very sorry to lose it. I suppose it was glad to be free again. I have never had a little rabbit since.

ANDY HAMILTON,
McTaggart, Sask. Age 9.

FOUR SKUNKS

Dear Dixie Patton:—This is the second letter I wrote to you. I saw my other letter printed and I wrote it when I was six years old.

Our adventure with four skunks. When my cousin Hazel was down staying with me we had an adventure. We were taking the mail over to Uncle John's and were returning home and we saw a skunk. We both started to run and when we got a little farther we saw three more, one old one and two little ones. I ran out in the field and Hazel kept to the path. When she was running by she touched an old one. It ran up against her legs. She had a rose in her hand and it smelled worse than she did. All her clothes smelled about as bad as the rose. We found a good name for the clothes she had on; we called them the skunk suit.

DOROTHY STEVENSON,
Morris, Man. Age 9.

MY BEST SUMMER HOLIDAY

By Kathryn Lyman, in St. Nicholas

We left our mountain home, Ka Hale Olm, or "The House in the Mists," for a five-and-a-half-mile walk to the largest active volcano in the world. Two miles along a beautiful road led us to the edge of the crater. We descended the steep, winding trail to the rough, barren, lava floor. On the way down we picked and ate ohelo berries, formerly considered sacred to Pele, goddess of the volcano.

Starting along the trail we crossed over a bridge spanning a lava crack which was opened by an earthquake in 1887. Two miles beyond this we visited the Devil's Picture Frame, and still farther on we descended into a cave known as Pele's Reception Room, where we left our cards.

After we reached the pit, we watched the molten lava rushing and roaring, and the fountains spouting. It was so hot that we had to protect our faces with masks, and then burned our hands holding them up.

At supper time we walked over to a hot crack near the pit, and lowered down a wire basket filled with potatoes and bananas, a can of sausages, and a pail of coffee. In twenty minutes the coffee was boiling and the food cooked. It all tasted much better than if it had been cooked over a kitchen stove.

We went back to the pit and watched the boiling lava for another hour. While we were there a party of Hawaiians came to watch the fire, and we saw one large native woman throw an offering to Pele of a red silk handkerchief, a whisky flask and some silver, into the lake of fire.

We started on our homeward tramp at seven, and reached Ka Hale Olm tired but happy at ten.

SHE DID NOT KNOW

One day a little girl was standing at a window. She had been there so long that her mother went to see what she was doing. The window was in a sunny corner and many flies had gathered there. The mother was horrified to see that her little girl had caught a lot of the flies and had pulled off the wings of some, and the wings and some legs of others, and the poor things were crawling around in all stages of deformity and pain. The little girl was laughing at their awkward attempts to get away.

Her mother felt very badly, and she took the little girl on her knee and explained to her that the flies were suffering, and asked her how she would like it if some big monster came and pulled her legs off, and maybe an arm, and left her to suffer.

The child began to cry and said she did not know that it hurt the flies, and she would never do it again. Her mother killed the flies to put them out of pain, and she tried to make her child understand that the insects that crawl and fly do suffer, and it is the business of those who are strong to kill them outright if necessary, but never to cause any living thing pain if it can be avoided.

Fashions for School Girls and others

The wardrobe of the school girl always makes a matter of importance at this season of the year. The dresses shown here are excellent. The exercise suit is one of the newest and best, and the coat is a practical, serviceable one, the sort for which every mother is on the outlook. The little frock and coat that are shown for the tiny children are charming, each in its own way.

The dress No. 9092 combines a panel effect with a full gathered skirt, therefore it is exceptional. In the picture, it is made of linen, and linen is an excellent material for the early autumn, but it could be copied in any one of the cotton fabrics, in pique or in cotton gabardine or, if liked, in gingham and materials of such sort, while also the design is a good one for the various wool materials that girls like, serge and challis and cashmere all are correct. Serge can be had both in plain colors and in plaids. Plain trimmed with plaid always makes a smart frock and at the same time a serviceable one.

For the 10 year size will be needed 3 yards of material 36 inches wide, or 2¾ yards 44 inches. The pattern No. 9092 is cut in sizes for girls from 8 to 12 years.

The belted costume, No. 9104 and 9098, shows the newest form of the middy blouse combined with a pretty three-piece skirt. The blouse is drawn on over the head after the manner of the true middy, but it can be made plain or with an applied yoke, also it can be worn with a belt or without it. Here it is made of serge, but a great many girls will like middies of this sort made from galatea, cotton poplin or of linen to wear over serge skirts. The three-piece skirt is finished with hems at the front edges that are lapped. The pattern includes patch pockets that can be used when it is to be worn with a blouse that terminates at the belt, also there is a belt of unusual style that makes a very pretty finish for the upper edge.

For the 12 year size the blouse will require 3⅜ yards of material 36 inches wide, 2⅜ yards 44 inches wide, with ½ yard 36 inches wide for the collar and cuffs; for the skirt will be needed 2¾ yards 36 inches wide or 1¾ yards 44 inches wide. Both the blouse pattern No. 9104 and the skirt No. 9098 are cut in sizes for girls from 8 to 14 years of age.

Every girl must have a coat. No. 9034 entirely covers the frock and is absolutely serviceable, while at the same time it gives smart lines. The fullness is laid in box plaits that are pressed to position and which give a very pretty effect. There are pockets of unusual shaping arranged over the sides also. The pattern is perforated for a shorter coat, but most girls and most mothers will prefer this one that covers the frock.

For the 12 year size will be needed 4¼ yards of material 36 or 44 inches wide, 3¾ yards 54 inches wide, with ½ yard 20 inches wide for the collar and cuffs. The pattern No. 9034 is cut in sizes for girls from 8 to 14 years of age.

The exercise suit is a real essential of the school girl's wardrobe. The one shown here is novel in some of its features, and at the same time it is essentially practical and satisfactory. The blouse is exceptionally becoming and the wide belt makes a pretty feature. The bloomers are circular in shaping, consequently they are smooth over the hips. In the picture a shepherds check is trimmed with plain material.

For the 16 year size will be needed 2¾ yards of material 36 inches wide, or 2 yards 44 inches wide for the bloomers; 3 yards 36 inches or 2⅜ yards 44 inches wide for the blouse, with ½ yard 36 inches wide for the trimming. The pattern No. 9123 is cut in sizes for 16 and 18 years.

Any mother who is on the outlook for a pretty frock for the tiny little girl will like No. 9134. It is just a simple little dress, but the fullness of the front is held by smocking and the belt is arranged over the back and sides, to be buttoned into place at its ends. Here, a striped material is trimmed with plain, but this is a frock that can be made from any childlike material that can be shirred or smocked, white for the dress frock and color for the everyday dress of playtime use. For the dainty frock, fine white lawn is pretty with the smocking worked with color and with a little fancy stitchery holding the hem on the collar and finishing the belt and the sleeve bands.

For the 4 year size will be needed 2½ yards of material 36 inches wide, or 2 yards 44 inches wide, with ⅜ of a yard 36 inches wide for the collar, cuffs and belt. The pattern No. 9134 is cut in sizes for children from 2 to 6 years of age.

Capes make the newest and smartest neck finish. No. 9096 shows a child's coat that can be made with the cape or with a high neck and round collar. In either case it is shirred to form its own girdle, and the shirring makes a very pretty feature. In the picture it is shown made of silk with fur banding, and the combination is a most attractive one. Broadcloth could be treated in the same way, however, and broadcloth is always fashionable.

For the 4 year size will be needed 3½ yards of material 36 inches wide, 2½ yards 44 inches wide. The pattern No. 9096 is cut in sizes for children from 2 to 6 years.

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CONTAINS NO ALUM.
The only well known medium priced baking powder made in Canada that does not contain alum and which has all its ingredients plainly stated on the label.
E.W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
WINNIPEG TORONTO, ONT. MONTREAL

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Consider carefully your Dentist before you employ him—see that he is undisputably well established and has the name of delivering only the best in Dental work—the materials used in Dental work go a long way to make that Dental work lasting—again the price that the Dentist charges should be in keeping with the times—heretofore my charges for Dental work have been in keeping with the quality of work that I always endeavored to give my patients—Today the public can receive the benefit of this high class work at a price heretofore not believed possible in Western Canada.

Whalebone Vulcanite Plates... $10.00
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Ask for O.K. Brand and if unable to obtain write us.

Okanagan United Growers Ltd.
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Co-operative distributors of Fruit and Vegetables.

School and College Directory

SEND Your Daughters to

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Prince Albert
SASKATCHEWAN

Leading Girls' School in Western Canada. Excellent results in Departmental, University, Music and Art Examinations

Principal: Miss J. VIRTUE President: THE LORD BISHOP OF SASKATCHEWAN

Fully Qualified and Experienced Staff

Modern Languages, Music, Singing and Elocution Specialists. Kindergarten department under trained mistress. Excellent situation. Bracing climate. Special attention given to health and the needs of delicate and growing girls carefully considered. Good grounds — tennis court and skating rink. Steam heat and electric light. Perfect sanitary arrangements. Fall Term starts September 12th.

Write for Prospectus

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ACADEMIC—Public and High School Grades. Departmental and Matriculation Examinations.

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CALGARY, ALBERTA

High Class Residential and Day College for Boys and Girls

FALL TERM COMMENCES MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11th, 1916

Write for CALENDAR and College Literature Rev. G. W. KERBY, B.A., D.D., Principal

Rupert's Land Ladies' College

WINNIPEG
(Formerly Havergal College)
Principal:
Miss E. L. JONES, L.L.A.
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Assisted by a large resident and visiting staff

A Residential and Day School for Girls, with large, modern buildings, fine Assembly Hall, Studio and Gymnasium, in grounds providing tennis courts, basket ball and hockey rink.
Special advantages for the study of Music, Art and Domestic Science. Full modern curriculum with preparation for Manitoba Matriculation and Teachers' Course.
CALENDAR—For Calendar containing full information apply to the Bursar.
SCHOOL RE-OPENS ON MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11th, 1916

NOTICE TO PARENTS

The Schools and Colleges whose announcements appear on this page are institutions of proven standing in their respective branches of education, and The Guide believes that parents will make no mistake in selecting from them those which they consider best suited for the education of their sons and daughters.

Regina College

REGINA - SASK.

Departments:
Academic
Business
Conservatory of Music

Students prepared for Teacher's Certificates, Junior and Senior Matriculation.
Business Dept.—A fully equipped Business College offering complete courses in Business and Stenography.
Musical Courses—Piano, Vocal, Violin, Orchestral Instruments and Theory.
Courses in Elocution, Household Science and Art.

RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION FOR MEN AND WOMEN

Fall Term opens Sept. 26th, 1916. For full particulars and calendar apply to Registrar, Regina College.

REV. E. W. STAPLEFORD, Principal

PAY WHEN YOU GRADUATE

Our pay-when-you-get-a-position plan speaks of our unbounded confidence in our ability to place all our graduates in good positions. The demand for our students makes it possible. We could conduct a cheap school, but we prefer to conduct the best school. Write us for full information.

GARBUTT BUSINESS COLLEGE, Calgary
SUCCESS BUSINESS COLLEGE, Regina

Our School Garden

Continued from Page 8

vegetables. Some of us put stones around our beds, others did not. We made a little booklet in which we keep our garden notes. These were made with common foolscap for pages and drawing paper on which we drew a diagram.

During the holidays it is my plan to go to the school every week to weed my garden. I have picked on Tuesday as my day, and unless something happens to prevent me, I will try to be there on this day. The trustees are giving prizes for the best gardens, so that we have something to look forward to.

LAURA PATTERSON,
Penrith School, Age 13.
Newdale, Man.

MADE FIRE-GUARD A GARDEN

Six years ago our school was fenced in. Then they plowed a fire-guard ten feet wide inside the fence. We then worked it with spades and hoes till we had it worked down level and fine. On the north side of it we began to plant trees, such as Manitoba maple, Russian poplar, Russian golden willow, Scotch pine and ash. We planted these in straight lines, but to make them look better we are now beginning to put them in curves. Next we planted some shrubs, such as caragana, cedar, choke cherry and hawthorn. We have a few spruce trees, but they are not doing very well. On the south side of the trees we planted flowers that live thru the winter, as pinks, pansies, Iceland poppies, peonies, bleeding heart, ribbon grass, columbine, gaillardias, iris and larkspur. The flowers we plant every year are mignonette, nasturtiums and zinnias. These make a pretty show. Then, on the west side, we have a row of Manitoba maple and cottonwoods, with a row of ash in front of them. We have some potatoes and vegetable marrows. On the south side we have our gardens. The teacher divided pieces out for any of the scholars who wanted one. Our teacher showed us how far apart to plant the rows and also how deep to put the seed. In my garden I have five rows of radish and three of carrots and one of peas. Others might have more or less.

There are six boys who have three different kinds of wheat. They are Red Fife, Marquis and Kubanka, three on summer-fallow and three on spring plowing.

In the south-east corner we have a bluff of poplars that we planted a year ago. The teacher and older scholars attend to the north and west side. We scholars attend to our own gardens.

We are going to take the things that we grow home when they are ready.

The rest of the school yard is covered with grass and wild flowers. We use this for a play ground, in which we have lots of fun.

In the holidays the gardens will have to look after themselves, as we live too far away. When we come back to school again we shall find lots of weeding and cultivating to do.

VIOLET M. WINACROFT,
S.D. 1741, Sask. Age 13.

A GOOD ADMINISTRATION

I go to a graded school, which has five rooms. We planted our seeds in the months of May and June. They are not in our school yard, but in a park, which is laid out in plots ten by ten feet. The park belongs to the town, and the municipality prepared the ground.

Each pupil has his own plot and has planted seven hills of corn, one row of radish, same of carrots, beets, lettuce, turnips and two rows of beans and twenty onion sets. Each pupil has planted his own seed and will take care of his own plot.

Our gardens are managed by a reeve, councillor and a weed inspector, elected from eighth grade and high school. A fine is imposed on all children trespassing on the gardens. It is part of our school work to give us a short course in agriculture. The garden is very popular among the children. Each pupil will take care of his own plot during vacation.

We intend to have a school fair this fall and our vegetables will be on ex-

The Success Business College
Winnipeg, Man.

There is a marked scarcity of competent office help in Winnipeg, due to the heavy enlistment of office men. The Success Business College graduates are given preference. The Success is the largest, strongest, most reliable. It trains more students than all competitors combined—has ten branch schools—enrolls more than 3,000 students annually. Employs competent, courteous, skilled teachers. Enroll any time. Write for information.

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WINNIPEG :: MAN.

In five years the D.B.C. has had more successes at the Chartered Accountants' Examinations (Man.) than all other local schools combined have had in twenty years.

The Dominion is a good school, sincere in its aims, large in results and truthful in its advertising. Send for 1916-1917 prospectus, then join the

DOMINION Business College
THE POPULAR SCHOOL OF BUSINESS

CARLTON BUILDING
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Character and Efficient Leadership will be more in demand than ever before

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Aims to develop the whole person for highest citizenship.

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MUSIC AND EXPRESSION—Toronto Conservatory of Music Examinations.
Residences for Young Men and Women
Howard P. Whidden, D.D. LL.D., President
For Calendar or any information needed, write Dr. S. J. McKie, Registrar, Brandon College, Brandon, Man.
EIGHTEENTH SESSION OPENS SEPTEMBER 28

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at a small cost by using our Attachable outfit. FITS ANY BICYCLE. Easily attached. No special tools required. Write today for bargain list and free book describing the SHAW Bicycle Motor Attachment. Motorcycles, all makes, new and second-hand, $35 and up.
FREE BOOK
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WOULD YOU LIKE TO INCREASE YOUR INCOME? Hundreds of men and women are turning their spare hours into dollars by following our easy money-making plan. Write us and we will tell you about it. Subscription Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

hibition. After the exhibition they will be sold and the proceeds will be given to the Red Cross.

Our school yard is planted with flowers. Each pupil that wanted one has a small plot. I have planted pansies, sweet peas, columbine and some poppies. The flowers will be taken care of the same as the vegetables.

LAURA M. WALLIS,
Biggar, Sask. Age 12

FREE TRADE SUBSCRIPTIONS

The following subscriptions have been received by the provincial headquarters of the Free Trade League of Canada since last report:—

Previously acknowledged	$737.00
M. Hogan, St. Albert, Alta.	1.00
Andrew Rafer, Bon Accord, Alta.	1.00
Jas. Baxter, Erskine, Alta.	1.00
A. Scotland, Erskine, Alta.	1.00
Rice Sheppard, South Edmonton, Alta.	1.00
Chas. Burnell, North Edmonton, Alta.	1.00
F. C. Clare, North Edmonton, Alta.	1.00
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P. M. Bredt, Calgary, Alta.	5.00
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C. Rice Coult, Calgary, Alta.	5.00
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L. Farwell, Adanac, Sask.	1.00
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Wm. Kohlesnuth, Foam Lake, Sask.	10.00
F. Kirkham, Saltcoats, Sask.	1.00
John Beggs, Arcola, Sask.	
I. Botham, Champness, Crooked River, Sask.	1.00
Alex. Feulston, Tugaske, Sask.	5.00
Wm. Radcliffe, Sylvania, Sask.	1.00
H. J. de Winton, Asquith, Sask.	2.00
C. S. Jellsett, Wolfe, Sask.	1.00
W. C. Knowles, M.P., Moose Jaw, Sask.	10.00
R. L. Scott, Winnipeg, Man.	10.00
A. V. Thomas, Winnipeg, Man.	5.00
E. R. Sutherland, Wavybank, Man.	1.00
Robt. Adamson, Eden, Man.	1.00
C. W. Zeet, Summerland, B.C.	1.00
John King, Alberin, B.C.	1.00
Elmer Lick, Oshawa, Ont.	1.00
C. W. Gurney, Paris, Ont.	1.00
	$840.00

Any person wishing to aid in the work of the League may send in subscriptions to the head office. The membership fee is $1.00 per year, but subscriptions for any larger amount will be most welcome. Any member may secure subscription books from the head office. All letters should be addressed The Free Trade League, 406 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg, Man.

THRESHERMEN AND THE WEEDS ACT

The Manitoba Weeds Commission is busy sending out from its office placards to be posted on threshing machines setting forth Section 7 of the revised Provincial Weeds Act. This section is of great interest not only to threshermen but also to farmers. Its four sub-sections provide as follows:—

(1) It shall be the duty of every person owning or operating a threshing machine immediately after completing the threshing of grain at each and every point of threshing, to clean, or cause to be cleaned, the said machine, together with all wagons and other outfit used in connection with such threshing, so that seeds of noxious weeds shall not be carried to or on the way to the next place of threshing, by the said threshing outfit.

(2) Any person not complying with the provisions of this section shall be liable to a penalty of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, and in default of payment to one month's imprisonment.

(3) A printed copy of this section shall be affixed and kept affixed to every threshing machine by the owner or operator thereof while being operated in the Province under a penalty of ten dollars for every failure or neglect to do so.

(4) No lien under "The Thresher's Lien Act" shall enure to any person owning or operating a threshing machine and outfit unless such copy is affixed to the threshing machine with which the work was done for which such lien might otherwise be claimed.

There is no excuse for any Manitoba thresherman failing to have this placard posted on his machine this year, as copies may be had free both from the Municipal Weeds Inspectors and from the Weeds Commissioners' Office, Department of Agriculture, Winnipeg.

EFFECT OF WAR ON LEATHER

One of the farm products most seriously affected by the European war is leather. Prior to the outbreak of hostilities, cowhide leather of a grade suitable for the manufacture of shoes had already become so scarce that at a meeting of shoe manufacturers in Boston one of the leading shoemakers advocated the use of cloth tops for shoes and cloth upholstery for automobiles, in order to relieve the pressure on the country's diminishing leather supply. And now the purchasing agents for foreign governments have been scouring the country for leather and hides, and as a result the prices of some grades have doubled. Orders from foreign governments for shoes are being accepted by New England manufacturers conditional on their being able to get the leather from which to make them, and the upholstery business is in an even more difficult position, because every hide exported from this country means that at least three times its area is lost to the American upholsterer.

Few people realize that the full thickness of a hide cannot be used for upholstery, but is only suitable for shoe soles, harness, etc. In order to make it thin and pliable enough for the tufted upholstery on automobiles, buggies, etc., it is necessary to split off a thin top sheet.

In recent years, owing to the tremendous demand for upholstery of leather occasioned by the development of the automobile business, and in order to prevent wasting of the lower portions of the hide, the softer, fleshy portion has been again split into two or three sheets, and made up like leather. As these lower portions of the hide have no grain, they are coated with a solution known as "split leather dope" to give them an artificial surface. They are then embossed by steel plates to give them the characteristic grain of whatever style of leather is being imitated. When new it is very difficult to detect the coated splits from first-class grain leather.

Grades of Leather

It is quite usual to find furniture listed as being covered with No. 1 leather or No. 2 leather. The No. 2 leather is really a coated split, and the only excuse for calling it leather is that it was at one time part of a cow's hide. This explains why it is that so many automobiles, buggies and pieces of furniture having what is supposed to be leather upholstery, give such unsatisfactory service. Coated splits soon crack, peel, rot and tear out at the bottom.

More than two-thirds of the so-called leather upholstery is made with coated splits. Within the last two years artificial leather has been perfected to a point where it will give better service than coated splits. It is coated and embossed in the same way as the coated split, but instead of having a weak and fleshy sheet of hide for its base it has a special woven fabric of great strength. As a result, the grade of artificial leather intended for upholstery of automobiles and buggies has a tensile strength twice that of the coated split, and will give much better satisfaction, altho the cost is materially less. It is largely used in the manufacture of furniture, and within the last two years several of the largest manufacturers of automobiles have taken it up, and reports are they find it giving much better service than the coated splits they were previously using. The recent perfection of this material will be an important factor in preventing the price of shoes, harness, etc., which have to be made of first-class leather, from reaching a prohibitive point.

RUST DAMAGE

Rumors of rust in grain have been prevalent for a considerable time and the possible amount of damage done is not yet known. According to Prof. V. W. Jackson, of the Manitoba Agricultural College, in Southern Manitoba wheat already turning color is showing pale white instead of the usual golden glow. This is due, he says, to the sudden termination of development when the leaf was killed by the rust spores and there have been no green leaves on the wheat in some sections for more than a week so that the wheat is running on its machine or eating itself up in its endeavor to keep alive.

Farmers who have had experience with the rust of 1904 are of the opinion that the sooner it is cut the better. No doubt the great problem now confronting farmers is to decide when to cut rusted wheat. Those who have had no previous experience with rust would do well to cut a couple of sheaves every day from now on to determine when there seems to be the least shrinkage in the grain. Wheat that would have gone thirty bushels to the acre may now only give fifteen and will likely grade three or four. Usually the sooner wheat effected by rust is cut after it has passed the milk stage the better, because it will shrink more on the stem than it will in the sheaf.

WHEAT WIZARD HAILED OUT

On Thursday, August 3, a severe hail storm passed over the Rosthern district, doing a tremendous amount of damage. Amongst others, the crops on Seager Wheeler's farm were totally destroyed. This is a very serious loss to the West since the results of years of painstaking work in seed selection have, for this year at any rate, been set at nought. Fortunately it has always been Mr. Wheeler's practice to retain sufficient seed each year to use for the following season in case of damage or accident to his crop.

TWELVE MILLION CO-OPERATORS IN RUSSIA

In the London "Times" there recently appeared an article on the growth of the Co-operative movement in Russia. It was contributed by Vladimar Savitsky, the secretary of the Russo-British Chamber of Commerce. According to this gentleman, co-operative societies are being extensively organized thruout Russia, and at the present time they number 35,000, with an aggregate membership of close upon 12,000,000. In other words, there are about four times as many co-operators in Russia as there are in Britain, the original home of the movement. If the families of co-operators are taken into account, it would seem there are between forty and fifty million people in Russia interested in co-operation, or about one-third of the population of the Empire. More than half of the total production of Siberian butter is manufactured by co-operative butter associations. While in "Democratic" Canada co-operators beg parliament in vain for suitable legislation for the incorporation of co-operative societies, "autocratic" Russia intends in the near future to promulgate a law to simplify the procedure for the creation of co-operative societies. Then it is anticipated the movement will assume even larger dimensions and a wider scope.

"Co-partnership," the organ of the labor co-partnership section of the British Co-operative Movement, suggests that when the war is over there seems no reason why reciprocal trade relations should not be developed between British and Russian co-operators; the British co-operative productive factories sending their manufactures to the consumers' societies of Russia, and the latter organizations extending their business with the distributive societies of Britain. It is probable, therefore, that the individualistic methods of North American farmers will have to be discarded if they are permanently to retain a foothold in European markets.—The Canadian Co-operator.

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A HIGH-CLASS RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AND YOUNG WOMEN
Public and High School work to Grade XII. Music, Fine Art, Household Science, Commercial Course.
HIGHLY QUALIFIED STAFF. CAREFUL SUPERVISION
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MRS. MULDREW, Lady Principal.
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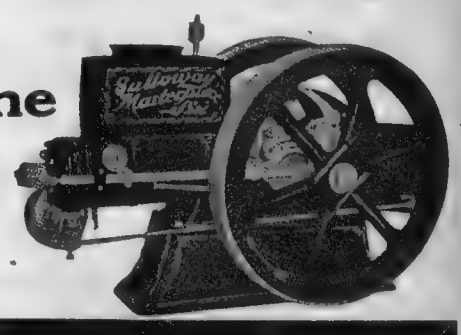
Assiniboia Hall, EDMONTON, ALTA.

Livestock Freight Rates

Continued from Page 18

sented by R. C. Henders and R. McKenzie, of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association; by I. Pitblado, K.C., for the Winnipeg Livestock Exchange; Dr. S. F. Tolmie, of Victoria; E. L. Richardson, of Calgary; W. C. Sutherland, of Saskatoon, and Andrew Graham, Pomeroy, Man., represented the Western Canada Livestock Union. The Railway Commission reserved judgment on these questions.

Galloway "Masterpiece-Six" Gasoline Engine



Made in our own factory—Sold direct to you on our 5-year Guarantee.

HERCULES CYLINDER HEAD gives greater strength and greater power and larger cooling surface. **LARGE BORE**—5½ inch. **LONG STROKE**—10 inch. This gives great power at low speed. **VALVES IN CYLINDER HEAD** mean greater power for gasoline consumed. **MASTERPIECE IGNITER** insures sparking and firing of charge in the coldest weather.

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6 Horse Power Engine Illustrated. Price $159.50
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WE will CHECK up GRADING etc. and ADVISE you PROMPTLY

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Liberal advances made on Bills of Lading. Highest possible prices. Prompt returns. **Write us for Daily Market Cards**

WINNIPEG

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Each of the grain companies whose announcement appears on this page is licensed by the Canada Grain Commission to handle consignments of grain from farmers on commission. Each company is also bonded in accordance with the terms of the Canada Grain Act, to a sufficient amount which in the opinion of the Canada Grain Commission will ensure the full and prompt payment for all grain shipped to them by farmers. No grain dealers' advertisements are published in The Guide except those licensed and bonded according to the above provisions.

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WINNIPEG

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FARMERS !

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It is as much our business to give satisfaction as to secure grain shipments. We watch the grading of each car, allow liberal advances on all bills of lading and make prompt returns.

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ASK THE MAN

Get best results by careful personal attention given to all consignments

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WE ARE RELIABLE Grain Growers who have shipped to us will tell you we gave them the best **SATISFACTION.**

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Send Bills to the Ogilvie Flour Mills Co. Ltd., Winnipeg. Liberal advances.

When Buying Flour Stipulate Royal Household

Always at Your Service

We thank our many patrons for their valued business during the past year and bespeak the same for the incoming grain year.

We are urging farmers not to sell their grain until the crop is assured, but once the crop seems safe, present prices are so attractive, we believe some sales should be made. Get in touch with us for prices.

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Careful checking of grades, liberal advances and prompt adjustments, together with top prices when you wish to make disposition. Experience and facilities count.

See that your bills of lading read **Notify James Richardson & Sons, Limited, Winnipeg,** and secure quotations from us whenever you wish to sell, or give us your handling instructions.

We will be glad to have you write us any time.

James Richardson & Sons, Limited

Grain Merchants

GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG **GRAIN EXCHANGE, CALGARY**

ESTABLISHED 1857

Farmers' Market Place

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company, Limited, August 4, 1916.)

Wheat—Since last Saturday October wheat has advanced 14½ cents. The situation in the American spring wheat States and in parts of Manitoba and southeastern Saskatchewan is reported quite serious. Apparently these reports are now taken into consideration by European markets as prices there are advancing now so that sales are being made. At present it would be impossible to estimate accurately the probable amount of damage or the effect it may produce on prices in the immediate future.

Oats—Prices have advanced 2¾ cents for October futures and 1¾ cents for cash oats. Strength in the wheat prices and reported damage to the corn crop in the United States has caused a firmer tone in oat markets.

Barley—Prices have advanced 5 cents, with a good demand and light offerings. October futures closed today at 72 cents, an advance of 8½ cents since last Saturday.

Flax—Shows a gain of 7¾ cents for the week in October futures, with the same advance in cash flax.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Wheat—	July	Oct.	Dec.	May
Aug. 1	125¾	124¼	129	....
Aug. 2	....	131	129¾	134½
Aug. 3	....	131¼	130¾	135
Aug. 4	....	136¾	136¾	139¾
Aug. 5	....	536¾	135¼	140
Aug. 7	Civic Holiday			
Week ago	....	122¼	121¼	....
Year ago	....	105¼	104¼	110½
Oats—				
Aug. 1	43	42¼	....	....
Aug. 2	....	45	43¼	....
Aug. 3	....	45¼	44¼	....
Aug. 4	....	46¾	46¾	....
Aug. 5	....	47¾	...	....
Aug. 7	Civic Holiday			
Week ago	....	43	....	....
Year ago	....	41¾	....	....
Flax—				
Aug. 1	187¾	187¾	....	....
Aug. 2	....	192	192	....
Aug. 3	....	191	191	....
Aug. 4	....	194½	194½	....
Aug. 5	....	193	192	....
Aug. 7	Civic Holiday			
Week ago	....	186¼	186¼	....
Year ago	....	149¾	....	....

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

No. 1 hard wheat, 2 cars	$1.42¾
No. 1 hard wheat, 2 cars	1.41¾
No. 1 hard wheat, 3 cars	1.41
No. 1 hard wheat, 2 cars	1.41¾
No. 1 hard wheat, 2 cars	1.42¾
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 4 cars	1.39¾
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 7 cars	1.39
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 9 cars	1.40
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.39½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.40¼
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 4 cars	1.39¾
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.38½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	1.40¾
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, transit	1.41¾
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, transit	1.40¾
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, transit	1.38¾
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.40¼
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.38¼
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.36¾
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.40¾
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 4 cars	1.39¾
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.37
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.34½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.36¾
No. 2 Nor. wheat, part car	1.33¾
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.34¾
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.35
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, transit	1.38¼
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.34
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.35¼
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.33¾
No. 3 wheat, 2 cars	1.31½
No. 3 wheat, 2 cars	1.33
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.33¼
No. 3 wheat, 1 car, settlement	1.28
No. 3 wheat, 1 car, transit	1.34¾
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.37
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.33½
No. 3 wheat, part car	1.28
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.28¾
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.32¾
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.23¾
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.29¾
Rejected wheat, part car	.90
Rejected wheat, part car, bin burnt	.90
Rejected wheat, 1 car, sent bin burnt	1.05
No grade wheat, 2 cars	1.00
No grade wheat, 1 car	1.05
No grade wheat, 2 cars	1.24
No grade wheat, 1 car	1.05¾
No grade durum wheat, part car, heat	1.08
Sample grade durum wheat, part car	1.18
No. 1 durum wheat, 1 car, mixed	1.36
No. 1 durum wheat, 1 car	1.33
No grade durum wheat, 1 car, mixed	1.20
No. 2 durum wheat, part car, mixed	1.27½
No grade dur. wheat, 1 car, mixed, heat	1.09
Sample grade durum wheat, part car, mix.	1.25
No. 3 durum wheat, 1 car	1.23¼
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.22¾
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.25
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.27¾
No. 4 wheat, 2 cars	1.17¾
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.26¾
No. 3 hard winter wheat, Kan., 2 cars	1.32¾
No. 2 hard winter wheat, Kan., 2 cars	1.40
No. 2 hard winter wheat, Kan. 10 cars	1.39¼
No. 2 hard winter wheat, Kan., 7 cars	1.34¾
No. 2 hard winter wheat, Mont., 1 car	1.31¼
Standard white oats, 1 car	.42
Mill oats, 2 cars	.36
No. 3 white oats, 3 cars	.41¼
No. 4 white oats, 3 cars	.40¼
No grade white oats, 1 car	.40
No. 4 white oats, 3 cars	.39½
No grade white oats, 1 car	.40¾
No. 3 white oats, 1 car	.41¾
Standard white oats, part car, heat	.41
No. 3 white oats, 1 car	.41½
Sample grade white oats, 2 cars	.38
Standard white oats, 1 car, Montana	.43
No. 3 white oats, 1 car	.41
No. 4 white oats, 4 cars	.40
No grade white oats, 1 car, heat	.37½
No. 4 white oats, 2 cars	.40¾
No grade white oats, 1 car, seedy	.38
No. 4 oats, 1 car, choice	.41
Sample grade white oats, 1 car, Montana	.41
No. 3 white oats, 1 car	.40¾
No grade white oats, 1 car, sample	.39½
Sample grade oats, 1 car, heat	.39
No grade oats, 1 car, bin burnt	.37
No. 3 white oats, 1 car	.40¾
No. 4 white oats, 1 car	.39¾
Mill oats, 250 bu., to arrive	.36
No. 3 white oats, part car	.41
No grade white oats, 1 car	.39¾
Standard white oats, 1 car	.41¼
No. 3 white oats, 1 car	.41¼
No grade white oats, 1 car, heating	.38
No. 3 white oats, 15,000 bu., f.o.b., sam.	.42
No. 2 rye, 1 car, new	1.00
No. 2 rye, 2 cars	1.00
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	.69
No grade barley, 1 car, heat	.62
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	.64
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	.68
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	.67
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	.65
Sample grade barley, 1 car, o.w.b., tst.	.74
Sample grade barley, 6 cars	.70
Sample grade barley, 1 car	.65¾
Sample grade barley, part car	.70
Sample grade barley, 5 cars	.67
Sample grade barley, 3 cars	.66
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	.66
No grade barley, 1 car	.62
No. 4 barley, 2 cars	.69
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	.66
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	.65½
No grade barley, 1 car, heat	.60
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	.66¼
No. 3 flax, 3 cars	2.17
No. 1 flax, 1 car	2.18
No. 1 flax, 1 car	2.13
No. 1 flax, 1 car	2.15¾
No. 1 flax, 1 car	2.17½

GRAIN IN INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATORS

For the week ending August 2 movement of grain in interior terminal elevators was as follows:

Elevator	Grain	Rec'd during week	Ship'd during week	Now in store
Saskatoon	Wheat	......	74,842.30	180,648.10
"	Oats	3,825.10	3,886.26	33,386.10
"	Barley	......	1,444.17	1,861.34
"	Flax	......	1,004.42	15,712.04
Moose Jaw	Wheat	1,477.40	51,823.03	328,055.50
"	Oats	......	......	25,804.28
"	Barley	......	......	9,933.00
"	Flax	......	1,058.31	6,580.29

LIVERPOOL WHEAT MARKET

Liverpool, August 4.—Market strong.

Australian	$1.98
No. 2 red winter	1.83¾
No. 1 Nor. Man.	1.86
No. 2 Nor. Man.	Exhausted
Parcels (Liverpool)	
No. 1 Nor. Man., Aug.-Sept.	1.79¾
No. 1 Nor. Man., Oct.-Nov.	1.78¾
No. 1 hard winter, Aug.-Sept.	1.72¾
Parcels (London)	
No. 1 Nor. Man., Aug.-Sept.	1.81¾
No. 1 Nor. Man., Sept.-Oct.	1.81¾

Note—These prices are approximately the value of wheat at the rate of exchange, $4.77. Rate of exchange is not furnished by Broomhall.—Manitoba Free Press.

LAST YEAR'S CROP

During the 11 months of 1915-16 crop year ended July 31, 322,382,400 bushels of wheat were inspected in the Western Canadian division. In the same period, 106,274,050 bushels of oats and 17,000,000 bushels of other grains passed inspection.

Of the wheat inspected, 262,000,000 bushels arrived at the lake terminals and 250,000,000 have been re-shipped from there.

Figures to July 31, for this year and last year show inspection as follows:—

	This Year	Last Year
Wheat	322,382,400	106,716,375
Oats	106,274,050	35,309,600
Barley	11,251,250	4,842,500
Flax	5,047,350	3,966,750
Rye	149,000	122,000
Screenings	310,000	196,000

FLOUR PRICES HIGHER

The rapid jumps in wheat values have led millers to announce another increase of 30 cents per barrel in the price of flour, best patents now wholesaleing at $7.40 per barrel. This figure is only 30 cents under the high price since the beginning of the war.

WINNIPEG and U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Thursday, August 3, were:—

Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	$1.34	$1.38¾
2 Nor. wheat	1.31¼	1.34¾
3 Nor. wheat	1.27¼	1.31¾
3 white oats	.44¾	.40¾
Barley	64-76½	61-73
Flax, No. 1	1.88¾	2.14½
Futures—		
Oct. wheat	1.31¼	(Sept.) 1.34¾
Dec. wheat	1.30¾	1.34¾

CIVIC HOLIDAY

Owing to Monday, August 7, being Civic Holiday in Winnipeg The Guide goes to press a day earlier this week. Consequently market prices on this page are corrected up to Saturday, August 5.

The Livestock Markets

South St. Paul, Aug. 3.—The following table shows the receipts from Jan. 1, 1916 to date, as compared with the same period in 1915:—

Year	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep	Cars
1916	295,299	114,542	1,661,495	193,270	33,239
1915	255,143	77,583	1,306,144	201,856	28,492

The following table shows the receipts thus far in 1916, as compared with the same period in 1915:—

Year	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep	Cars
1916	1,848	1,324	4,107	757	146
1915	5,004	389	5,951	1,199	283

Cattle with slightly increased receipts have declined from 20 to 25 cents compared with last week's close. The bulk of the offerings were far from attractive in quality, but the demand was active enough to clean up the pens at the lower level. A few steers sold at $7.00 to $8.00, but a considerable number that should have gone back to the country only brought $5.00 to $6.50. The last figures also caught most of the cow and heifer stuff. Canners and cutters showed less of a drop than the better grades, and bulls sold readily at steady prices. Veals sold as high as $11.50, which is a record for the St. Paul market.

The outlet for common and scrub feeder stuff was draggy, about the only outlet for this being the packing houses. Anything that would sort out well went at prices up to a week ago.

Outside hog news was not good for sellers and this helped packers to slice prices still more. The better grades of hogs were rated generally steady tho there was slightly lower bidding here and there are good stuff. Poorer classes were 10 to 15 cents lower. Tops were $9.60.

The sheephouse was a deserted place at a very early hour this morning, new comers to the department being so few that traders cleaned up their transactions quickly. Contributions to the sheep division have been meager all week, hardly enough stock arriving to satisfy the wants of packers to say nothing about outside buyers who are searching for material.

Toronto, Aug. 2.—Less than 3,600 head of cattle arrived at Toronto's two stock yards during last week, from Friday to Friday. This was 700 less than either the week previous and the year before.

At the close of the week cattle were selling on a basis about 25 cents per hundredweight below the opening of the week. For choice weights $8.00 to $8.50 was the price range, with good at $7.50 to $8.00, medium at $7.00 to $7.50 and common at $6.25 to $7.00. Cows and bulls held about steady, a fair demand developing for coarser grades of beef. For choice $6.75 to $7.50 was the range, with medium to good at $6.00 to $6.75.

A moderate demand for milkers and springers, especially good, kept prices steady at $80 to $90 for choice, at $70 to $80 for good, at $60 to $70 for medium and $50 to $60 for common. Stockers found a fair sale also, as dealers had some outside orders to fill. At the easier levels prevailing, good to choice went freely while they lasted at $6.50 to $7.50, and common to medium at $5.50 to $6.50.

Calves and lambs were firmly held. From 13c. to 14½c. a pound was paid for spring lambs, from $9.00 to $10.00 for yearlings, and $7.00 to $8.25 for sheep ewes. Calves were $10.00 to $12.50 for good to choice, $7.00 to $9.50 for medium, and $5.00 to $7.00 for common.

The light run of hogs found ready absorption at firmer rates, $12.00 to $12.25 fed and watered.

Winnipeg, Aug. 3.—The Livestock Department of The Grain Growers' Grain Co. reports receipts at the Union stockyards for the past week as follows: Cattle, 2,179; calves, 240; sheep and lambs, 275; hogs, 4,300.

With liberal supplies the end of last week our market was 15 cents to 25 cents lower on all classes

Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur from Aug. 1 to Aug. 7 inclusive

Date	WHEAT 1°	2°	3°	4	5	6	Feed	OATS 2 CW	3 CW	Ex 1 Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	BARLEY No. 3	No. 4	Rej.	Feed	FLAX 1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	Rej.
Aug 1	128¼	126	121¼	117¾	111¼	104¼	97¼	44¾	44	43	42¼	42¾	72¼	60	61	61	185	181	..	..
2	133¾	131¼	126¾	123¼	117¾	110	103	45	44¼	44	44	43¼	73¾	69	62	62	190¼	186½	..	..
3	134	131¾	127¾	123¾	117½	108¾	102½	45¾	44¾	44¾	44¼	43¼	76½	72½	64	64	188¾	185	..	..
4	139	136¾	132¼	128¾	122	113	107½	46¾	45¾	45¾	45¼	45	77	73	65	65	191¾	..	..	..
5	138¾	136¾	132¾	128¾	122¾	..	..	48¼	47¼	47¼	46¾	46¾	77	73	65	65	190¼	..	163	..
7	Civic	H'lid'y	....	....	....	..	..	....	..	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Week ago	125¼	123½	118½	114¾	109¼	101¾	..	44¾	43	42½	42	42	72	67½	61	61	183½	180½	..	..
Year ago	132½	130¾	127	118	110	..	..	59	58½	58¾	56	53	67	63	57	57	146	143	..	..

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

LIVESTOCK	Winnipeg Aug. 5	Winnipeg Year Ago	Toronto Aug. 3	Calgary Aug. 4	Chicago Aug. 3	St. Paul Aug. 3
Cattle	$ c $ c	$ c $ c	$ c $ c	$ c $ c	$ c $ c	$ c $ c
Choice steers	....	....	8.10-8.50	....	9.50-10.25	8.50-9.50
Best butcher steers	....	7.00-7.25	7.50-8.00	$7.00	9.00-9.50	7.50-8.50
Fair to good butcher steers	6.00-7.25	6.25-6.75	7.00-7.90	6.50-6.75	8.00-9.00	7.00-8.50
Good to choice fat cows	6.00-6.40	5.60-6.00	7.00-7.25	5.50-5.65	7.40-8.50	7.00-8.00
Medium to good cows	5.25-5.75	5.00-5.25	6.50-7.00	4.25-5.00	5.85-7.40	5.50-6.75
Common cows	4.50-5.00	4.25-4.50	5.50-6.50	4.00-4.50	4.85-5.75	4.60-5.00
Canners	3.50-4.25	....	4.00-4.50	2.50-3.00	3.50-4.75	4.00-4.60
Good to choice heifers	6.50-7.00	6.00-6.25	7.00-7.30	5.65-5.75	7.35-9.25	7.00-8.00
Fair to good heifers	6.00-6.50	....	6.25-7.00	5.00-5.25	5.00-7.35	6.00-6.75
Best oxen	6.00-6.50	....	....	4.50-5.25	....	....
Best butcher bulls	5.25-5.75	6.00-6.25	6.75-7.25	3.00-3.50	7.00-8.00	5.75-6.50
Common or bologna bulls	4.50-5.00	4.75-5.25	5.00-6.50	3.00-4.00	5.00-6.85	5.25-5.65
Best feeder steers	5.75-6.25	6.00-6.35	7.00-7.50	6.00-6.25	6.75-7.90	6.00-7.00
Best stocker steers	5.00-6.25	5.50-6.00	6.00-7.25	5.25-6.00	6.25-6.75	5.50-8.00
Best milkers and springers (each)	$65-$80	$60-$75	$65-$90	$75-$85	....	$60-$75
Fair milkers and springers (each)	$45-$55	$40-$50	$55-$90	$55-$65	....	$45-$60
Hogs						
Choice hogs, fed and watered	$11.85	7.75-8.50	12.00-12.10	10.60-11.00	9.30-9.95	9.40-9.60
Light hogs	11.25-11.85	....	$11.50	....	9.30-9.90	9.00-9.35
Heavy sows	$8.00	$6.00	$9.50	....	8.70-9.85	....
Stags	6.00-6.25	$4.50	....	....	9.20-9.75	....
Sheep and Lambs						
Choice lambs	8.00-9.00	6.50-7.50	9.00-11.00	9.25-9.50	10.00-10.40	8.00-9.75
Best killing sheep	6.75-7.50	6.00-6.50	7.00-8.25	8.00-8.50	7.00-8.25	6.00-8.00

COUNTRY PRODUCE	Winnipeg Aug. 5	Winnipeg Year Ago	Calgary Aug. 3	Saskatoon Aug. 3	Regina Aug. 3	Brandon July
Butter (per lb.)						
Fancy dairy	21c-23c	19c-21c	22c-23c	....	23c	....
No. 1 dairy	20c	20c	21c-22c	22c-25c	20c	....
Good round lots	19c-20c	18c-19c	18c	20c	18c	....
Eggs (per doz.)						
Subject to candling	19c-22c	....	....	20c	....	....
New laid	....	14c-15c	....	25c	22c	....
Potatoes						
In sacks, per bushel, new	$1.35	....	$1.20	45c	75c	....
Milk and Cream						
Sweet cream (per lb. butter-fat)	32c	27c	....	....	....	....
Cream for butter-making purposes (per lb. butter-fat)	28c-30c	23c	....	....	....	....
Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)	....	$2.00	....	....	....	....
Live Poultry						
Spring chickens	17c	8c	24c	22c	23c	....
Fowl	13c-14c	10c	15c-16c	20c	18c	....
Ducks	14c	12c	13c-15c	18c	....	....
Geese	14c	....	12½c-14c	18c	18c	....
Turkeys	18c	14c	15c-16c	25c	23c	....
Hay (per ton)		No. 1's		No. 1's	No. 1's	
No. 2 Red Top	$9.-$10	$17	....	$8-$10	$12	....
No. 2 Upland	$8-$9	$15	$9	....	....	....
No. 2 Timothy	$13-$14	$21	$14	$10	$14	....
No. 2 Midland	$17	$14	....	$11 pressed	$18	....
Clover and Timothy	$13-$14	....	....	....	....	....

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Each of the grain companies whose announcement appears on this page is licensed by the Canada Grain Commission to handle consignments of grain from farmers on commission. Each company is also bonded in accordance with the terms of the Canada Grain Act, to a sufficient amount which in the opinion of the Canada Grain Commission will ensure the full and prompt payment for all grain shipped to them by farmers. No grain dealers' advertisements are published in The Guide except those licensed and bonded according to the above provisions.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

HOLLAND

REAMERIES
OUR TRADE MARK

Increase Your Profits

By Shipping YOUR Cream to

Holland Creameries

Highest Prices. Accurate Test
We Remit Shippers within 24 Hours of Cream Received.

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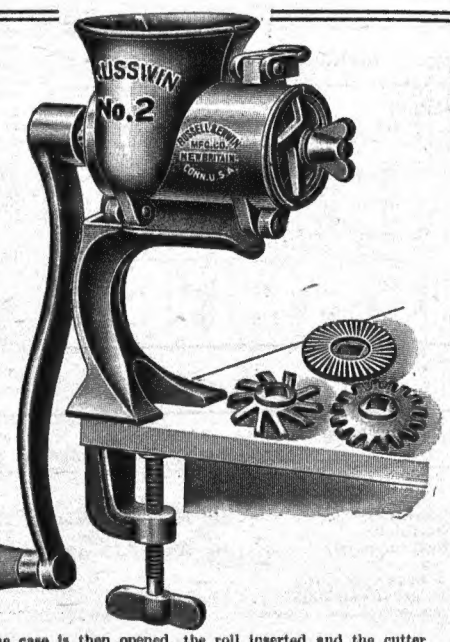
Food Cutter FREE!



Here is a chance to get that useful kitchen convenience which you have been wishing for. A Food Cutter is something that every housekeeper wants. The cutter that The Guide is offering has been proven to be one of the very best machines of its kind on the market. There are three essentials to a good food cutter—cleanliness, cutting ability and convenience. The Russwin Food Cutter combines these three. This food cutter is constructed with gutter which extends the full length of the machine and catches all juices, carrying them to the dish. There is no back drip. This insures a clean table. After using the cutter there is no laborious work to clean out narrow passages and pick out holes. This food cutter can be cleaned in a couple of minutes. The Russwin Food Cutter will do rapid work. Its output is not exceeded by any other machine. It is also very convenient to handle. The disc and knife are attached to roll by the thumbscrew. The case is then opened, the roll inserted and the cutter is ready to operate. To clean, remove the roll from the case and plunge both in boiling water. In case very greasy materials have been cut, the dish-cloth may be necessary, and will be found to reach instantly any part of the machine. This machine can be used for grinding meat or any kind of food. It is supplied with four cutters and full directions for use go with it. The Guide is sending this useful prize Free and express prepaid to anyone who will devote only a couple of hours of spare time to some subscription work for The Guide. You will be surprised at the small service required of you to entitle you to this splendid Food Cutter. Write your name and address plainly on the coupon and mail to The Guide, and full particulars will be sent you.

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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE,
Winnipeg.

Gentlemen:—Please send me full particulars about your Free Food Cutter.

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of killing cattle. A few odd lots were good enough to bring $7.00 to $7.25, but the bulk of steers sold from $6.50 to $6.85. Cows were also lower, it taking choice fat cows to bring over $6.25. There was a good demand for oxen at about steady prices and bulls also sold steady. Trade in stockers and feeders was active altho there was no change in prices, good quality feeder steers bringing $6.00 to $6.25. Should we have a heavy run the end of this week would look for cattle to sell lower. Choice veal calves weighing 125 to 200 lbs. bring $7.50 to $8.50; common to fair $6.00 to $7.00.

Sheep and lambs continue to come forward freely. Good quality sheep brought $7.50 to $8.00, and choice lambs $9.00 to $10.00.

The hog market closed the end of last week at $11.25 fed and watered. Trade opened Monday this week at $11.25, and Tuesday we sold selects at $11.35, and Wednesday $11.60.

Calgary, August 2.—Hog prices are going strong again, and the quotation this morning had advanced 15 cents over night, the quotation standing at $11.25 for the best hogs. There are not many cars coming in, two loads this morning, but the market seems to be very good.

Cattle are a little better, with an advance of 5 cents a hundred for the best steers, with a price of $6.70. There are only a few cattle coming in this week yet, the arrivals today being only three cars.

AMERICAN LIVESTOCK

The following is a comparative statement of livestock receipts in the principal markets of the United States for 1916, compared with 1915:—

	1916	1915
Hogs at 11 markets	17,684,000	15,761,000
Cattle at 7 markets	4,149,000	3,708,000
Sheep at 7 markets	5,246,000	5,140,000

While declines of $1.00 and $2.00 per cwt. have been registered in hoof values, still the meat trade, hotels, etc., are still selling it at the same high prices. Doubtless "the war" is to blame, and of course "meat's gone up"—but they conveniently forget that meat has since "gone down" again.

The hot weather and high prices reduced the demand considerably, and receipts have been smaller for the mere fact that a heavy run is not wanted. Quality in the steer trade is lower, and most were selling between $7.75 and $9, while the best heavy cattle cost $10.25, with $10.50 quotable for prime.

The demand for stockers was low last week. Michigan was doing a fair business, but Kansas City had a slow market.

Country Produce

Winnipeg, Aug. 5.—Prices quoted are f.o.b. Winnipeg unless otherwise stated.

Butter—Butter prices are the same as last week. Fancy dairy is 21c-23c and No. 1 dairy 20c. The market is not over-supplied.

Sweet Cream—Sweet cream is 32c with sour 28c and 30c, depending on the grade. The supply is depreciating and creameries anticipate a smaller supply in the near future. The price for sour cream while up a cent on both No. 1 and No. 2 grades is likely to stand at that for another week when we should not be surprised to see it advance again.

Hay—Prices are the same as a week ago, but the demand is considerably keener. There is also a good demand for clean straw at $5.00 a ton.

Potatoes—New potatoes are worth $1.35 per bushel.

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

Previously acknowledged	$7,457.99
Mrs. J. Saurette, Letellier, Man.	5.00
Thos. Nidelac, Vawn, Sask.	5.00
Viewfield Baseball Team, Viewfield, Sask.	7.50
Total	$7,475.49

Livestock News

HASSARD'S HORSES

F. J. Hassard, V.S., Markham, Ont., is again in the West with a selection of horses. Dr. Hassard is making the round of western fairs with four stallions and a bunch of ten mares and fillies. The stallions are a useful quartet and include the first prize three-year-old at Brandon, "Royal Shapely II.," son of "Royal Shapely" out of "Queen Bess;" "Prince of Aden," sired by "Sam Black" out of "Baron's Beauty," and "Gay Prince Khan," also a Brandon winner. The mares and fillies are a nice lot, showing lots of quality of bone and have sufficient size to raise big horses. Dr. Hassard will make his headquarters at Saskatoon during the fall and winter with a large selection of Clydes and Percherons.

LARGE IMPORTATION

Dr. Vanstone, of Vanstone and Rogers, North Battleford, Sask., has just returned to the West after a long trip east and south, on which he purchased a big bunch of Percherons and Clydesdales and some Belgians Four carloads of horsese have just been delivered at North Battleford. They are of all ages from yearlings up. All are of big drafty type and very few will scale less than a ton when mature. A few Shetland ponies have also been secured.

SASKATCHEWAN SHEEP AND SWINE SALES

At a recent joint executive meeting of the Saskatchewan Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association it was decided to hold two sales this year, one in Regina on Wednesday, October 25, and the other in Saskatoon one week later, November 1 next. The Saskatchewan sales have steadily gained in importance and popularity amongst both buyers and sellers, over three hundred animals having been distributed in the last three years. Judging from inquiries received by the secretary for all kinds of breeding stock, this year's sales bid fair to eclipse all previous records. Entries in the sheep classes are open to breeders of the three prairie provinces, and already several Manitoba sheep men have indicated their intention to offer stock for sale, since they were highly satisfied with the prices obtained last year. Arrangements will again be made for the distribution of grade range ewes under the terms of the Livestock Purchase and Sale Act by the Livestock Branch during the week of the sales.

For further information write to P. F. Bredt, secretary, Saskatchewan Livestock Associations, Department of Agriculture, Regina, Sask.

WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT WONDER OIL?

The Great Gasoline Saver

If you have an **Auto, Tractor, Threshing Machine or any Engine using Gasoline,** you cannot afford to be without **Wonder Oil.**

It cuts your Gasoline Bills in Two, prevents carbon trouble, gives perfect lubrication to the internal parts of your engine and gives it double life.

Write Today for full particulars. We will send you testimonials from satisfied users all over the country. **Wonder Oil** is sold under a sound guarantee.

In 32-oz. Tins. Price **$3.00**
Equal to 40 gallons of gasoline.

Wonder Oil Co.

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WINNIPEG MAN.

Training Wounded Soldiers

Continued from Page 4

under the maximum age may be given the maximum allowance of $55, less pension and allowances.

All these allowances for wife and children will be paid direct to the wife, unless otherwise thought fit by the commission.

4. A married man living at home will receive 60c a day, (this of course is in addition to the allowances for wife and children).

5. A widowed mother, if dependent entirely upon the unmarried son who is receiving training, and if the son made an assignment of his pay to his mother and also arranged for her to receive separation allowance while he was on service, may be paid at the same rate as the wife of a married man with no children.

6. The parents of a man undergoing training, if both are old and past work, and entirely or partially dependent upon him, may also be paid at that rate.

7. The guardian of a widower's children (under the maximum age) will be paid monthly:—for one child, $10; for two, $17.50; for three, $22; and $3 for each child in excess of three, with a maximum of $35.

Payments under these regulations will be continued for one month after the completion of vocational training, whether the man has secured employment or not.

It is clear that this system of allowances will enable many men to take advantage of the training offered, by providing for their families while the training is being given.

The President of the Military Hospitals Commission asks us to say that any further information desired by our readers will be gladly given on application to the Secretary, at 22 Victoria Street, Ottawa.

PROFIT-SHARING FOR FARM BOYS

Some farmers have had difficulty in keeping help on the farm even after they have gone to the trouble of raising it. Home grown labor is generally the best if it is given the right encouragement.

One Missouri farmer, who is co-operating with the Agricultural College in keeping farm records, has decided that he can afford to pay his son 25 per cent. of the net profits from the farm for his work. The young man has worked under this plan for about four years and has never failed to clear as much or more than hired hand's wages besides getting his living, the use of a team and buggy and having the privilege of profitable employment near home.

It takes a profitable business to make such a plan attractive to either proprietor or laborer, but it stimulates good management on the part of both.—R. M. Green, Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station.

Regina Exhibition

Regina held a record exhibition this year, as far as finances were concerned, and there were a number of new features which added considerably to the interest. The whole exhibition will be marked down as a record one. During the show 200,000 pounds of wool were sold thru the Department of Agriculture to Swift & Company, at 33½ cents for all straight grades. The Dominion government had a very splendid wool exhibit and also one of eggs, 310 cases being shown from the districts surrounding Regina. The British Columbia Forest Branch had a very attractive exhibit of the most important B.C. woods and the uses to which they may be put by the prairie farmer. The Homemakers' Clubs of Saskatchewan had five splendid exhibits, to which prizes were awarded as follows: 1, Gray; 2, Regina; 3, Grand Coulee; 4, Pense; 5, Westwood.

One of the most interesting and valuable parts of the whole exhibit was the grain competition of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Associations, there being 111 local exhibits. The prizes were ten in number, ranging from $100 to $5, and the championship prize was a grand challenge shield, given by the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company. The grain was very well displayed indeed in glass covered boxes. Rockhaven local won the shield with a score of 96¾ for wheat, 95¼ for oats and 80½ for barley. The Grain Growers also carried on an information bureau in close connection with the exhibit, which disseminated a lot of very valuable information.

The school garden exhibits were numerous and attracted a great deal of attention. This should be a common feature in western fair work. There were 185 boys from eighteen different districts of the province gathered together for "the farm boys' camp." These boys were accompanied by one man from each district and were the guests of the exhibition board. They were taken thru a daily program of livestock judging as well as shown all the valuable features of the fair, while addresses were given to them by different professors of the agricultural college. The Agricultural College, and particularly the Animal Husbandry Department, had a very interesting exhibit of livestock in the way of object lessons on breeding, feeding, etc.

Livestock

The livestock end of the exhibition was fair. The number of the classes was smaller than usual, and too many of the prizes again were taken by a small number of exhibitors. There were, however, more small exhibitors at this show than at most of the larger exhibitions on the western circuit this year, which is certainly most desirable.

Clydesdale horses brought out some splendid individuals in many classes, tho there should have been more of them. The stallion championship went to Thos. Heggie, Condie, Sask., on "Golden Youth." This horse also won the Clydesdale Society's gold medal. Canadian bred championship was won by "Baron Wallace of Hillcrest," owned by Thos. Wallace, Tregarva, Sask. First for best stallion shown by an amateur exhibitor went to A. F. Davis, Creelman, Sask. The champion Clydesdale mare was "Valdorah," owned by J. O. White, Hamiota, Man., and the best Canadian bred mare or filly was "Princess Carruchan," a three-year-old owned by Jas. Dougan. A. and G. Mutch, Lumsden, Sask., had second in this class. O. J. White won the classes for best single mare or gelding in harness and best pair of mares, and also for best five registered Clydesdales, any age or sex, owned by one exhibitor. A. and G. Mutch had second in this class and J. Hagerty, Stony Beach, third.

Percherons

The Percheron exhibit was not large but contained some good individuals. Percheron men have not usually been so strong at this exhibition as at those farther west. There are those who say Percheron men will need to look to their laurels to keep the breed from backing up, but they apparently aren't really acquainted with Percherons nor are they able to read the signs of the times. Show yard displays in this country, at least, do not necessarily measure the progress of popularity of a breed, tho those of Percheron breeders have been well up to the mark, and especially in young stuff. C. D. Roberts and Son, Osborne, Man.; R. G. Williams, Estlin, Sask.; Jas. Rasmussen, Gray, Sask., and the Edenwold Horse Breeders' Association were the chief exhibitors.

The Belgian exhibit was better at Regina than at any other of the western fairs, and better than is usually seen at Regina. George Rupp, Lampman, Sask., won the stallion championship and reserve. J. E. Price had the champion female, any age, and reserve. A. A. Downey, Arlington Beach, Sask., and E. D. Swarder, Balcarres, Sask., were also prominent prize winners.

Cattle

Four exhibitors made the Shorthorn show: A. F. and G. Auld, Guelph, Ont.; J. G. Barron, Carberry, Man.; Yule and Bowes, Carstairs, Alta., and Kyle Bros., Drumbo, Ont.

Aulds won both the senior and junior bull championships on "Burnbrae Sultan" and Royal Triumph. Both the female championships also went to the same exhibitor. J. G. Barron won second and third in the aged cow class, first for heifer calf, second for yearling heifer, as well as a large number of other prizes at or near the top. Yule and Bowes were also successful in securing a good share of the money.

In Aberdeen Angus, McGregor, of Brandon, and Bowman, of Guelph, were the chief exhibitors. Regina has never been very strong on the number of Angus breeders, tho, of course, the quality was excellent with these two herds. The prizes were fairly evenly divided between them.

In Herefords, Frank Collicut, Calgary; J. I. Moffat, Carrol, Man.; L. O. Clifford, Oshawa, Ont., and W. E. Cochrane, Strassburg, Sask., made up the show. Moffat won first for bulls calved July 1, 1914, to December 31, 1914, and also for bulls calved January 1, 1915, to June 30, 1015. Moffat also won the junior bull championship, and Collicut took the first for calves of 1916. W. E. Cochrane took the class for bulls calved between July 31, 1913, and June 30, 1914.

Joseph M. Laycock, Okotoks, Alta., and Geo. Bevington, Winterburn, Alta., showed the Holsteins. Roland Ness won the best of the Ayrshire prizes, with Harrison, of Saskatchewan, second.

Sheep and swine classes were fair, some of them offering fair competition, while all the prizes in others went without dispute.

FAMOUS WAR CORRESPONDENT

Frederic Palmer, the famous war correspondent is adding to his already enviable reputation by his story of the Big Drive. Canadians are particularly interested in Palmer as many heard him lecture last winter, while thousands of others have read his book, "My Year of the Great War." Palmer is one of the world's best known and ablest military writers and should know what he writes about, as he has been in every scrap, big and little, that has taken place anywhere in the world for the past twenty years. He acted as a correspondent in the Greek war of 1895-1897, was in the Philippines through the Spanish-American War, in China during the Boxer Rebellion, at the Relief of Peking, the Russian-Japanese War, the Turkish Revolution of '99, and the two Balkan Wars, not to mention the present titanic struggle, which he has seen from the very outset. In addition to these stirring experiences he has visited nearly every out-of-the-way place in the world, having been given such "asignments" as the Klondyke, Central and South America, and sailing around the world on the American Battleship Fleet. Palmer was born in Pennsylvania in 1873 and educated at Alleghany College.

Farmers' Market Place

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Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. B. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the ad. and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified ads. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. No orders will be accepted for less than fifty cents. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

FARM STOCK FOR SALE

ORCHARD FARM OFFERINGS—50 SHORTHORN bulls, including splendid two-year-olds, many richly bred herd headers and extra good yearlings, cheap. Shorthorn females. Clydesdales and Yorkshires. J. Bousfield, MacGregor, Man. 11tf

CATTLE

BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK.—BREEDers of Aberdeen Angus Cattle. Stock for sale.

RED POLLED CATTLE—FOR BEEF AND dairy products. Bulls and females for sale. Clendenning Bros., Harding, Man. 26-7

WANTED — PURE SHORTHORN BULL, straight beef type, over four years, weighing ton or better; quote price. C. E. Henry, Vermilion, Alta.

HORSES AND PONIES

U. A. WALKER & SONS, CARNEGIE, MAN., breeders of Clydesdales. Mares and fillies for sale. 23tf

DOGS

I WANT TO GET A YOUNG COLLIE DOG, must be heeler. J. C. Hunt, Kinuso, Alberta. 31-2

MISCELLANEOUS

SAFES—ALL SIZES NEW AND SECONDhand. Safe Cabinets, Cash Registers. Low prices, easy terms. Write for catalog. Winnipeg Safe Works, Limited, 50 Princess St., Winnipeg.

STEAM AND DOMESTIC COAL—SCREENED lump on cars at Tofield $1.90 per ton. Tofield Coal Company, Limited 38tf

THE BRIGGS TANNERY, CALGARY, ALTA. Fur and hide dressers, makers of coats and robes. Hides bought. 20-4

INVESTMENTS—WRITE TO US IF YOU wish to buy bonds or stocks for investment. T. R. Billett & Co., Winnipeg. 30-4

THE B. SHRAGGE IRON AND METAL CO. Ltd., Winnipeg, Man., dealers in scrap metals, rubbers, bottles, rags, old rails, bags, etc. Write us and get our quotations. 30-4

PRESTO GASOLINE SAVER CUTS COST OF gasoline 50% in autos and tractors. Every consumer of gasoline should give it a trial. Sample can $1.00. Agents wanted. Presto Company, 10 Masonic Temple, Regina.

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

LUMBER, DOORS, WINDOWS, FLY SCREENS, No. 2 boards and shiplap, $18.50; No. 3 1 x 4 flooring, $22.00; XXX shingles, $3.15. Get our Illustrated Catalogue and Price List. It gives low prices on a great variety of Doors, Windows, Hardware, Screens and other materials. Ask for prices on car lots. A. B. Cushing Lumber Co. Ltd., Calgary, Alta. 27tf

BUY LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATH, DOORS, windows, direct from mill and save 20% to 40%. We ship on approval. Write for price list or send bill for delivered price. F. M. T. C. Lumber Company, Vancouver, B.C. 31tf

FENCE POSTS—SPLIT CEDAR, ROUND TAMarac and round willow fence posts. Write for carload prices delivered at your station. Enterprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alberta.

FRUIT

TOMATOES GROWN AT SUMMERLAND, B.C., are of unequalled flavor, and their solid meatiness make them excellent shippers. Get them direct from the grower at following prices per 20 lb. crate. In August 75 cents, in September 60 cents. Also all fruits in season. Thos. J. Garnett, Summerland, B.C. 31-3

SWINE

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES — FROM PRIZE winning and imported stock; also Shorthorn cattle. A. D. McDonald and Son, Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man. 7tf

LONG IMPROVED ENGLISH BERKSHIRE pigs. Our prize winning sows just littered. Order spring pigs now. Chas. W. Weaver, Deloraine, Man. 21tf

CHESTER WHITE PIGS—FARROWED MAY 7, $10.00 and $15.00 each for boar pigs. Ernest M. Warren, Milk River, Alta. 31-2

REGISTERED POLAND CHINA SPRING-April sows and boars, $15 each. H. B. Lawrence, Marquis, Sask. 31-3

FARM LANDS

NO WEEDS ON THIS FARM—ALL NEW breaking disced four times, will be a money maker from the start, snap price, easy terms, an exceptional opportunity. Dominion Farm Exchange, Somerset Building, Winnipeg.

SEED GRAIN AND GRASSES

FALL RYE FOR SALE, FREE FROM NOXIOUS weeds, one dollar per bushel, cleaned and sacked. Arthur Le Patourel, Cayley, Alberta. 30-5

GROW FALL RYE—KILLS WILD OATS, SOW thistle, etc. Drought, rust and smut resisting. Yields 20 to 40 bushels. Good market for it. Write for descriptive circular. Harris McFayden Company, Farm Seed Specialists, Winnipeg, Manitoba. 30-6

FALL RYE SEED FOR SALE, FREE OF ALL noxious weeds, direct from the thresher, one dollar per bushel, bags extra. This is the best seed I have ever raised. Robert Hepburn, Virden, Man. 31-2

FALL RYE FOR SALE—SPLENDID SAMPLE for seed, price $1.00 per bushel sacked. J. R. Oastler, Van Horne Farm, East Selkirk, Man.

FARM MACHINERY

CASTINGS WELDED AND GUARANTEED. Oxy-Acetylene process, oldest, largest plant West. Cylinders, crankcases, gear wheels, etc., made new. Manitoba Welding & Mfg. Co. 58 Princess St., Winnipeg. 8-tf

3 HANSMAN ENGINE BINDER HITCHES, only used 5 days, good as new. Snap $25 each. Ernest J. Trott, Box 1422, Winnipeg.

FOR SALE—RUMELY OIL-PULL TRACTOR, 25-45 h.p., also engine gang, six plows. Address P.O. Box 41, Craigmyle, Alta.

THRESHING OUTFIT—GOOLD, SHAPLEY, Muir engine 18-35; Red River special separator 28-40; caboose; engine used one season. Sell cheap, enlisting. Box 38, Colonsay, Sask. 32-2

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The most successful men in any calling are those who know the details of their own business. It pays farmers as well as it does others to make a business of their profession, whether selling grain or livestock or buying implements or other needs. There's a right way and a wrong way---a business way and the other kind of way.

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No matter how hard you work and no matter how big your yields, maximum returns are possible only when the marketing is done in a business way. Write us for grain information. Ask for our Daily Market Letter once, twice or three times a week or every day. When you are ready to sell don't overlook the fact that this farmers' pioneer company was organized just 10 years ago by grain growers to help you. Use your own company.

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Your Livestock Shipments

The Co-operative Shipping of livestock means material gain to individual farmers. Individuals or a few neighbors can bring their cattle, sheep or hogs direct to market and get every cent their animals are worth. Last March we opened a Livestock Commission Department and producers now have their own representatives right in the Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, Man. Write us for information about shipping.

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Do you remember the prices you used to pay for implements, wagons, gasoline engines, fencing, twine, lumber, etc.--almost anything you needed on your farm? Price isn't the chief consideration; it's value you want. Contracts made with manufacturers by our farmer board of directors ensure high quality at figures as close as possible to cost.

Consult our 1916 Catalog and the Midsummer Supplement recently mailed to all whose names are on our lists.

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Branches at REGINA, SASK. CALGARY, ALTA. FORT WILLIAM, ONT.

Winnipeg - Manitoba

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